THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, T UR DA JULY 14, 1864.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM BALTIMORE.

GEN. FRANKLIN AT BARNUM'S.

PARTICULARS OF HIS ESCAPE.

SLEEPY REBELS AND FUNNY SCENES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

REBELS FAR AWAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—All dispute about the safety of General Franklin is now settled. He breakfasted at Barnum's Hotel this morning, and is now there in good health and spirits, giving them the details of his capture and escape.

He was carried to a place in Carroll county, where the Rebels under Gilmore bivouacked for the night. Most of their officers, and many of the men, went to different farmhouses to get something to eat. They left Franklin under guard near a haystack.

When the night waned, these guards went to sleep. Franklin not being sleepy, says he took a walk, and the last he knew of the Rebel guard it was sleeping, while he found himself walking unmolested and free towards Baltimore.

He says Gilmore treated him well, and that the Rebels generally behaved cleverly.

All is comparatively quiet here to-day. No Rebels are known to be near and none expected. The militia excitement goes on spiritedly, and the authorities now are determined to carry it out.

Many Secessionists have skedaddled, but they will be held accountable on returning; others freely report themselves.

The Philadelphia Railroad is being vigorously repaired, and it is hoped that it will be in running order to-morrow. Repair gangs have gone out on the Northern Central, and it will be running in a day or two.

The Western Maryland Road is running trains regularly the entire length. It was not injured. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is undergoing vigorous repairs. The road to Washington is running trains, and all the rolling stock is being replaced. Boats still start twice a day for Perryville.

It is now ascertained that the Rebels suffered terribly at the Monocacy battle. They left 400 dead on the field, and over 600 badly wounded, who are now in our hands; many of them officers. Our loss was not half theirs.

The latest news from Washington represents all safe, and Rebels departed for Virginia, but it is hoped that many of them will be captured. An immense number of cattle and horses were driven away from Western Maryland, and large quantities of stores. Federal scouts still continue at all posts around Baltimore, and pickets are posted. The pass system still continues rigid. Business very quiet.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

THE WELDON RAILROAD DESTROYED AGAIN.

WHAT GENERAL GRANT THINKS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—We have advices perfectly reliable from the front at Petersburg up to Wednesday morning. Grant found that the Rebels had completed repairing the Railroad to Weldon, he accordingly sent out Gregg's Cavalry to cut it again.

They marched to near Reams Station, where they found a Rebel force, and drove them in some distance, when our forces were reinforced by Bartlow's Division, and the railroad was held, and the work of destruction was still going on when our informant left.

Grant looks upon the late Rebel movement as a mere raid, and is not likely to loosen his hold upon the Rebel capital. Matters never looked better in front of Petersburg than they do now.

Travel to Washington Resumed.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The trains are running to and from Washington this morning as usual. The Washington papers of to-day have been received.

United States Christian Commission Delegates and Stores for the Wounded of the Monocacy.

GETTYSBURG, July 14.—Fifteen delegates from Philadelphia reached this place yesterday, and were reinforced by several from here. All left for the field about noon. They took a large quantity of stores. The wounded will be taken to Frederick City.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer *Liberty*, from Havana, with dates to the 9th instant, has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates to the 2d instant, and City of Mexico to the 27 ult.

The *Semaford* says that General Trago, with his whole army, has given in his adhesion to the Empire. The *Estagette* denies it.

Doblado is stated to have disbanded the remains of his army at Potosi, and is on his way to confer with the Emperor. Elsewhere it is stated that he is at Matamoras, bound to the United States.

The Spanish Consul at Oajaca has been murdered, and the murderer commanded for execution.

The Ambassadors had left to notify the European Courts of the safe arrival of Maximilian at Mexico.

The sickness is rather increasing at Havana, owing to the heat and rains.

Massachusetts Volunteers.

BOSTON, July 14.—Two thousand volunteers went into camp yesterday, and it is believed to the number will reach five thousand during the present week. As there is no lack of arms, the force will speedily be ready.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer *Little Ida*, for Charleston, was captured on the 8th, by the steamer *Gettysburg*. She is a side-wheel propeller, of 120 tons, with a general cargo.

BOSTON, July 14.—The British prize steamer *Boston*, from Bermuda, which was captured on the 9th, off Wilmington, by the *Fort Jackson*, has arrived. She is a side-wheel steamer of 350 tons, and was purchased at Halifax seven months ago for $30,000. She was captured on her first trip, with a cargo of 450 sacks of salt, 24 barrels of copperas, and 100 boxes of soap.

The captured steamer *Little Ada* has also arrived here. She hails from Savannah.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton quiet at $1 68. Flour nothing doing; sales of 14,500 bbls.; State, $8 20@9 65; Ohio, $9 25@11 00; southern, $12 50@13 50. Wheat steady, but no sales of importance. Corn steady; sales of 180,000 bu. at 21 c@92 c., four heavy. Pork quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $34 50. Lard heavy; prime steam nominal. Receipts—Flour, 8,221 barrels; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels.

Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 128½; Illinois Central bonds, 102; Michigan Southern, 96½; Michigan Central, 120; New York Central, 139½; Reading, 12 8; Hudson River, 105½; Erie, 110; Canton Co., 39½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; New York Gold Certificates, 98½; Gold, 26 [illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rebel Battery on James Island Captured.

JOHN'S ISLAND OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture Fort Johnson.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Hilton Head advices report a battery on James Island, captured from the Rebels.

Johns Island was successfully occupied by our troops, but an attempt to take Fort Johnson by a night attack was a failure, and one hundred and sixty of our men, including Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and a number of other officers were taken prisoners.

Important from the Department of the South—Movements Along our Whole Front—Night Attack on Fort Johnson—One Hundred and Fifty of our Men Captured—Engagement with Fort Pringle—Occupation of John's Island—Expedition up the North Edisto—Twenty-one Negroes Drowned.

Active Operations.

STONO RIVER, S. C., July 8.—In my last correspondence I mentioned that an expedition was then on foot, the details in regard to which were at that time contraband. I presume you may have learned through Rebel sources that the expedition sailed from Hilton Head on Friday of last week, and that it was on quite an extensive scale. By permission of General Foster I had the privilege of accompanying him in his flag steamer, the *Cosmopolitan*, Captain Cannon, of witnessing all the important operations, and of visiting every point occupied by the troops composing the expedition.

Our Force.

The troops assembled at Hilton Head from several points, and made quite a respectable force. It is not proper as yet for me to give the details in regard to its strength, although it is said the Rebels were well informed about it through spies and observations from their lookouts. General Foster resumed the command of the whole force, and Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch, Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig, Brigadier-General E. Saxton, Brigadier-General William Birney, and Colonel W. W. H. Davis (commanding a brigade) had commands under him.

The destination of the expedition was a profound secret, and none of the troops could get a clue to it. The very wise winked significantly and whispered Savannah, and Pocotaligo, Bull's Bay, the Georgia coast, and Sullivan's Island were all confidently guessed; but nobody hit on the right spot.

Arrival at North Edisto.

The fleet arrived off the bar at the mouth of the North Edisto river at about two o'clock Saturday morning. The night was quite dark, and some difficulty was occasioned in finding the buoys. Captain Boutelle, of the coast survey steamer *Vixen*, who knows every mile of this coast by thirty years' experience, had gone in to pilot a naval vessel, and haste was not of sufficient importance to warrant any great risk, so the transports did not go in till the high tide after daylight.

Landing of Troops.

On reaching the anchorage inside, a portion of the troops were at once disembarked at Seabrook Island, at a pier built when the lamented General Stevenson occupied the point over a year ago. The remains of his camp were there, and the troops who first landed soon had shelters from the sun constructed, coffee fires going, and everything very comfortable.

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, as soon as it was practicable was sent forward to occupy a point on John's Island, just over Hanlover creek, known as the Sugar Mill. He marched across Seabrook Island, past the plantation formerly owned by the younger Seabrook, formerly one of the finest in the country, with large and elegant buildings, splendid grounds, flowers in profusion, noble shade trees, rare shrubs, and broad acres. The whole estate is now in bad condition, the buildings dilapidated, the fields untilled, the gardens grown up with weeds, and only the shade trees remain. Colonel Davis encountered none of the enemy on Seabrook Island; but on arriving at a broken down bridge across Hanlover creek, leading to the estate of the elder Seabrook, on John's Island, the Rebel cavalry pickets were seen. This point was occupied last winter by a force under General Ames, and intrenchments were thrown up along the banks of the creek. On the ruins of the old Seabrook mansion the Rebels were eating their breakfast, and their horses were picketed in the shade of a large live oak.

On the approach of our forces the Rebels mounted and fell back across a field and meadow to the woods with great precipitancy. Our advance crossed the bridge, when the enemy came back with their reserve; but finding our force too large for them, after exchanging a few shots, they again fled. One Rebel horse was wounded, but there were no other casualties at this time on either side. Colonel Davis rested here, throwing out pickets some distance in his front. Major Keith, with a few of the 54th Massachusetts Cavalry, went out several times two or three miles up the island, driving in largely superior number of Rebel cavalry, who seemed desirous of drawing him into a trap, and who followed him back each time when he returned.

In the afternoon General Hatch, with his staff, visited Colonel Davis and rode out to our picket lines in front.

On Saturday evening General Saxton went out, and on the following morning more troops were landed and went out to John's Island, accompanied by General Hatch, who assumed immediate command of that part of the expedition.

On Sunday afternoon General Hatch moved about three miles further up and encamped there for the night. On the morning of Monday, the 4th, he moved again to a plantation, about three miles from Legareville, where a bridge crossed a creek on his left. The morning was intensely hot, with scarcely a breath of air in motion. The march was along dusty roads with no shade, but lined with bushes high enough to deprive the soldiers of the slightest breeze that did blow. The veteran troops endured the march well, but the new men, unaccustomed to the sultry climate, were completely exhausted. Hundreds fell down, overpowered by the sun. One or two were fatally sunstruck, but the majority were taken up in ambulances, and recovered.

Subsequently General Hatch made another march across the island to the left, and he has since made other movements, which it is not proper for me to describe as yet.

During these operations, two of the 9th United States colored troops were killed in skirmishes with the Rebel scouts and pickets, and all had several wounded, including one or two of the 54th Massachusetts Cavalry.

Expedition Up the North Edisto River.

On Saturday afternoon, Brigadier-General Birney, with troops on the transports *Canonicus*, *Hagglomer*, and *Croton*, went up the North Edisto river. The gunboats *Pawnee* and *Dai Ching*, and the navy tug *Governor*, were sent up by Admiral Dahlgren to assist, and General Foster also went up in the revenue cutter *Vixen*. General Birney landed at White Point, and early in the morning started to march inland. A few miles on, he encountered a field battery of rifled pieces on the opposite side of a creek.

He reported to General Foster, and was directed to flank the battery if possible. General Foster also went up the Dawn creek, in the revenue cutter, accompanied by the *Governor* with Captain Boutelle as pilot, to endeavor to flank the battery that side. He engaged it for some time, and gave the Rebels a good shelling. They replied with much accuracy, but did no harm beyond hitting either of our boats. General Birney reported that it was impracticable to take the battery or flank it, owing to the peculiar formation of the ground, and it was finally deemed expedient to withdraw the force. This was effected, the only casualties being a few wounded. General Foster returned to the North Edisto harbor, and subsequently went to Stono. General Birney the next day re-embarked, and also went to Stono.

Expedition to James Island.

On Saturday morning, the 2d, as a co-operative movement, General Schimmelfinnig, commanding the district of Morris and Folly Islands, crossed over to James Island from Folly, with a part of his force, and drove in the Rebel pickets after a skirmish. The troops were then formed into column, and advanced toward an old battery, but until recently occupied. The 33d United States colored infantry, and the 102d New York, were placed in the advance.

FROM BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON.

Map of the theatre of the Rebel Attack upon the Fortifications of the National Capital.

FOURTH EDITION.

ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN.

Full Particulars of His Capture, Treatment, and Escape.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ESCAPE OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Major-General Franklin arrived safe in this city about three o'clock this morning, as was anticipated from the information received yesterday, and is now at Barnum's Hotel, resting from his fatigue and exposure.

The following is a brief account of his capture and escape. He was seated in a car at the time of his capture, alongside of a wounded Lieutenant-Colonel, when a Rebel officer came in the car, and addressing himself to the wounded officer, said:—

"Are you Major-General Franklin?"

He replied that he was not, and gave them his name and rank.

General Franklin was in citizens' dress, but the Rebels soon put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank. There was no doubt in his mind, from the manner of his interrogator, that he had been pointed out by some of the passengers.

The Rebel said, "General, I am happy to see you." The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterwards Gilmore came into the car, and addressing himself to General Franklin, said, "General, you will consider yourself my prisoner."

He was then put into a carriage, and, with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping awhile at Towsontown, then going across to Reisterstown, where they arrived about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately bivouacked on the ground.

Gen. Gerard was put in the custody of Captain Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Exhausting himself as much as possible, he immediately laid down and feigned sleep.

Soon after, the Captain and his guards laid down, and he listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part. He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in volume and profundity, until it became unanimously loud to make any ordinary sleeper.

The Captain and his other guard had also in the meantime commenced to breathe rather heavy, and the General considered with his eye open, to begin sleep. He laid in the way for some time, until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep.

Fearing that they were playing "possum," he got up and walked entirely around, and moved over to the fence, still watching them. He then coughed loudly, and made considerable noise, thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, all of them laying with their right hands grasping the muzzles of their rifles.

The indications of profound sleep being so unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he saw the night that the sound was the sincerity of the slumbers by jumping the fence.

This he did, and on loosing back he could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences, and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him towards the city.

He ran for about three-quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his weakly state, being really broken down by fatigue, he sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the Rebel scouts searching for him, and scouring the bushes and the roads. Finally, about sunset, almost famished for water and food, he thought he would venture out, having come to the conclusion that freedom and starvation was nearly as bad as being a prisoner.

He still kept to the woods, however, and soon saw women moving towards him carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them and asked them what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied, "We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d—d Rebels, and we are going to feed them."

This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods, and who he was. They greeted him most kindly and cordially, and dropping their hay and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm-house, where he was most kindly and hospitably received by the family.

Being in a neighborhood surrounded by Rebel sympathizers, and some of the Rebel scouts still prowling around, apparently watching for him, his whereabouts was kept a profound secret by his loyal host, who, on Wednesday, set about devising means of getting him to the city.

This he accomplished, and at midnight last night a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General, he feeling as he expressed himself, more free than he ever had before felt in his life.

The name of the gallant and patriotic Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has cause to fear Rebel retribution should any more of the highwaymen of Gilmore's band be still in the neighborhood.

A Challenge to James Gordon Bennett.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The following message has been sent to J. G. Bennett, Esq., editor of the New York *Herald*:—

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 14.

I am here for peace the opposite of anarchy, and for a restoration of all that is valuable to either section. I would like to see you here. Come on, don't be afraid of your own thunder.

(Signed) GEORGE N. SANDERS.

—At a recent meeting of the British Ethnological Society it is said there were placed "casts of the skull of an bully-dead at different periods of adult life to show the changes" produced in ten years. It is on the same principle, we suppose, that the two skulls of Dean Swift are preserved in Ireland, one when he was a boy, and the other when he was a man.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, July 14.—Quercitron Bark is scarce, but firm, at $48 50 for first No. 1.

There is more inquiry for Chlorosseed, and a sale of 100 bushel was noted at $8 25@8 50 per lb. Timothy and Flaxseed no sales have been reported.

The inquiry for Flour has somewhat abated, but receipts still continue to arrive slowly. The sales comprise 500 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11 75@12 per barrel chiefly at the latter price; and about 1,000 barrels extra at $11 50. Sales are making to the retailers and fancy at outside quotations. No sales of Rye Flour or of Meal to notice; nothing doing.

Wheat is very dull. Wheat offering, but no demand to speak of, and sales of red at $2 60@2 70, and white at $2 75@2 80. Corn is scarce and wanted; sales of 5,000 bushels at 2 10@2 12 for yellow, and 2 05@2 07 for mixed. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 1 30@1 31.

Whisky is in limited request. We hear of small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at $1 80.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Mary A Cavalier, Adams, Hartford, Hamilton, Grant & Co.

Brig Wave, Merrill, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Brig Pilot, Gross, Somerset, Captain.

Sch Astoria, Hughes, Portsmouth, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig General Banks, Hand, 6 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.

Brig Exile, Nickerson, 4 days from Providence, with mdse to Stewart & Collins.

Sch Susan Parker, Weeks, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Sch Thomas, Beckinridge, from North, in ballast to captain.

Tug Wm. M. Hathaway, Hathaway, 2 days from New York, in ballast to tow ship.

Sch Stella Veader, Smith, 1 day from New Castle, Del., with grain to James Barrell.

Official Drawings of the Shanbly College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 332—July 13, 1864.

42, 21, 61, 31, 44, 41, 8, 28, 75, 13, 27, 3, 73.

EXTRA CLASS 331—July 14, 1864.

27, 64, 38, 24, 3, 7, 21, 37, 68, 56, 43, 78, 69.

Circulars sent by addressing

E. E. SIMMONS & Co.,
Covington, Ky.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

RUMORED CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG.

THE REBEL RAIDERS

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY AFTER THEM.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says that a prominent banking-house in Wall street has received a despatch from the Washington branch of the firm this morning, which states that General Grant's forces have occupied Petersburg.

We have received no confirmation of this news.

The *Commercial* also says a private despatch from Washington to a Wall street banker, states that Sheridan's Cavalry force has been despatched to intercept the Rebel raiders, and had reached Hanover Court House.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN.

PERRYVILLE, July 14.—Major-General Franklin arrived here this afternoon, and leaves for Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M.

Postmaster-General Blair, Senator Sumner, Admiral Porter, and their families are also on the train.

THE BATTLE-FIELD NEAR WASHINGTON.

A VISIT TO THE LOCALITY.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following account of a visit to the battle-field near that city:—

"I proceeded north of Fort Stevens on Seventh street road, one-half mile, when I came to the mine of the late residence of Mr. Day, of the City Post Office, which was destroyed day before yesterday by a shell from Fort Stevens, to prevent the Rebel sharpshooters from occupying it. A little north of the associated spot are the ruins of the late residence of Mr. Carbery, which was also destroyed by our own shells.

"Near the entrance is a new-made grave, where rest the remains of a citizen patriot, who had distinguished himself with an army of heroes and laid down his life to preserve free institutions. At one end of his grave is a small slab, and from the inscription the room I learned that he was an unknown cavalryman.

"I proceeded still further north, and at the distance of a mile from Fort Stevens came to a fence thrown across the road, and occupied as a line work by the Rebels the day previous. Here were marks of hard fighting. Union and Rebel muskets, some broken, and others uninjured, in addition thrown away by those who had once used them, but who had no further use for them.

"These lay piled in heaps by the way, while hats, caps haversacks, cap pouches, and thousands of cartridges and bullets were scattered here and there on both sides of the Rebel breastworks, and among the rifle-pits dug by the Union soldiers in a field near by. Every rail in the fences, and each tree so recently used as a shield, both by Rebel and Union soldiers, show well what has been the work of the last few days in this vicinity.

"While thus contemplating, a squad of Union cavalry passed, on their way from the front, escorting fifteen Rebel captives covered with dust, and apparently worn out with constant traveling and hard service. I continued on the way, and visited the residence of Dr. S. Heath and Captain A. J. Richardson, who together occupied a house on the right side of the road, over a mile from Fort Stevens.

"Here was a sorry picture. Hearing of the approach of Rebels on Monday morning, they removed the female members of the family to the fort, and before they could return the Rebels had possession of the premises. Everything about the place is scattered in great confusion, and what clothing could be made use of by the Rebels, they exchanged for their less attractive suits.

"The building itself showed with what accuracy our artillerists directed their shot and shell against its sides. Eight shot passed through it from one side to the other, and the doors, windows, and sideboards, are covered with bullet marks.

"In a field south of this house are the graves of seven Rebels, and in a cornfield on the opposite side of the road fifteen other Rebels rest from their destructive work.

"In a grove on the other side of the road from Mr. Blair's residence was found a book, the eighth volume of Byron's works, tacked to a tree, and which I have brought with me, and have transcribed the following inscription, which is written on a fly leaf:—

"NEAR WASHINGTON, July 12.—Now, Uncle Abe, you had better be quiet the balance of your administration, as we only came near you to let you this time just to show you what we could do. If you go on you need never be well come again, and then you and better stand from under.

Yours, respectfully,
THE WORST REBEL YOU EVER SAW,
58th Virginia Infantry."

From a citizen who resides sixteen miles northeast of the city I learned that the Rebels first appeared near Colesville at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and it was understood that their whole force north of the Potomac consisted of Johnson's, Earley's, and A. P. Hill's Corps. When they entered Maryland they were nearly all on foot, but they have picked up the horses in the country through which they have passed, and now the most of them are mounted. Johnson took the turnpike road from Colesville, and moved towards the railroad at Bellsville.

It appears, by the statement of Marshal Bonaparte, who yesterday visited his plantation near the Rebels, that both Generals Breckinridge and Early were at the residence of F. P. Blair, Esq., which was the Rebel headquarters.

The fact that two Generals of Corps were with the Rebel force shows that their numbers could not be less than thirty or forty thousand men.

It is said that General Breckinridge spoke of the Rebel movement as one designed to relieve Richmond, but a man of his address and experience would hardly reveal strategic designs.

The possession of the mansion of F. P. Blair is due to the interference of General Breckinridge, who was no doubt influenced by the friendly relations formerly existing between himself and the present owner of the place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 74. Noon, 85. One P. M., 85½. Wind, East.

EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.—We trust our readers will bear in mind the Annual Excursion of the Young Men's Christian Association to Atlantic City, which occurs to-morrow. As is well-known, these excursions are of the most select character, and the gentlemen who superintend them are citizens eminent for their respectability and worth. The boat boat will leave Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., but we advise all to be on the other side of the river an hour previous to that time if they would secure comfortable seats in the cars.

Mr. P. B. Simons, the President of the Association, informs us that tickets should be secured in advance, either at Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chestnut street, or at the rooms of the society 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street.

POLICE CASES.—The police returns this morning were barren of all items of interest.

A man named S. Page was committed by Alderman Murray upon the charge of robbing a soldier of $40 and a gold watch.

William Williams, colored, was committed by Alderman Smith upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

ARRIVAL.—The sloop-of-war *Wyoming* arrived in this city last evening, after an absence of five years.

THE ENLISTMENTS—CITY REGIMENTS RAPIDLY FILLING UP.—Notwithstanding the cheering news from Washington this morning, the work of recruiting in our city still goes bravely on. The National Guards Regiment; the Gray and Blue Reserves; the Coal, Merchants, and Commercial Regiments, are being rapidly recruited, and but a short time can elapse before the regiments will be able to leave the city full a thousand, if not more strong.

Colonel Thomas's regiment, which had the start of other organizations at least some fourteen days, is of course being rapidly filled, and will probably number some fifteen hundred men before starting for the seat of war. Colonel Thomas, as is known, has obtained leave of absence from his duties as Collector, and during that time a deputy will take charge of the business.

Besides the regiments mentioned, Colonel Smith's Regiment is in camp and the Southwark Guards and Colonel Heenan's Regiment are coming along very nicely. Young men are wanted to join the First City Troop, which will also again take the field. Colonel J. Eagleson is also organizing a regiment, to be filled with men from forty-five to sixty years, to be called the Old Men's Regiment.

This morning the city bounty of $250 was paid to forty-one men who had enlisted for three years. The total amount now paid by the city on quotas to $10,250.

The Committee on Defense and Protection is still in session, actively engaged in voting supplies for certain organizations now being raised at the sole expense of the city. The committee was also receiving this morning reports of the various organizations now in progress of recruiting, and great satisfaction is expressed by it at the manner in which our citizens are replying to the call made upon them.

The Substitute Committee is now ready to offer $650 to all persons ready to join the army for the space of three years.

The Blue Jackets are rapidly flocking to the Union Refreshment Saloon, where Lieutenant Frank Bair, a brave officer, who has seen active service in South America, is recruiting an independent naval battery to serve for the emergency.

On all sides the sound of the drum and fife are heard, and a great number of men will no doubt be enlisted during the next twenty-four hours.

OFFICER BEATEN.—This morning Patrick Kelley was before Alderman Pancoast, upon the charge of committing a violent assault and battery upon officer Lugar, of the Park Police. It seems that Kelley, with two others, went into a hotel near the Fairmount Park, and there abused the landlord and insulted his daughter. The officer was called in to eject the ruffians, when they turned on him and beat him badly, tearing the clothes from his person. Kelley was arrested, and the other two made their escape. For this serious offense, three charges being preferred, bail in the sum of only $800 was required.

PERSONAL.—Thachara S. Tuft, of this city, a United States Mail Agent, was in the Washington train captured by the Rebels at Magnolia Station. The train had stopped for the purpose of delivering the mails and baggage at that station when the capture took place. The rails were not torn up, as seems to be the general impression. The mails and express safe were destroyed, and Mr. Tuft narrowly escaped with his life. The engine "Harry Clay," attached to the train, has arrived at the city, and is now undergoing repairs. Her damage is not great.

INQUESTS.—During the month of June Coroner Taylor held inquests upon eighty-seven bodies. The fees charged for holding the inquests amounted to $435, of which $165 was for incidentals, $192 for funerals, and $150·50 for the jury. The appropriation made to the Coroner for 1864, amounting to $555, is nearly exhausted, and will be entirely so at the end of July.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 14

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Reading R. R.. 65		100 sh Read. R. R.. 43⅛ 65⅜	
6 0 sh do..... 65⅜		100 sh do.....sswn 65	
200 sh do..... 65⅜		100 sh do.....810 65⅜	
1000 sh do..... 65⅜		100 sh do..... 65⅜	
100 sh do..... 65⅜		100 sh do..... 65⅜	
100 sh do. sswn 1t 65⅜		100 sh do.....s5 65	
100 sh do..... 65⅜		100 sh do.....sswn 65⅜	
200 sh do.....c 65⅜		100 sh do.....3d 1st 65⅜	
200 sh do.....b15 65		100 sh do.....c 65	
100 sh do.....c 65⅜		100 sh do..... 65	
200 sh do.....b5.5 1st 65⅜		200 sh Pittston Coal.. 4⅝	
100 sh do..... 65⅜		100 sh Maple Sh..... 10½	
100 sh do.....b10 65⅜			

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U. S. 6s, '81	104⅛	100 sh Sch. N. pf.. 30	38
$2000 do.....	104	100 sh do..... 60	38
$5000 do.....	2d. 104	200 sh Maple Sh.....	10½
$5 00 U. S. 5-20s.....	103⅝	200 sh do.....	10⅝
$9000 do.....	reg. 94	100 sh Susq. Canal..c	12
$200 City 6s, new 30..	100⅞	250 sh Pittston Coal..	4⅝
$5000 City 6s, new..	b5. 100⅞	100 sh Pa R R.....	72
$1000 do.....	100⅞	3 sh do.....	72⅛
$4500 do.....	100⅞	19 sh Little Sch.....	44
$750 do.....	100⅞	2 sh Leh Nav 6s.....	85⅝
$1750 Sch. Nav 6s 82..	89	3 0 sh Read. R. R.	65⅜
$3000 North Pa 6s.....	104	100 sh do.....	65⅜
$2500 Read. Co 6s.....	81⅝	100 sh do.....	65⅜
$1 0 U. S 7 3-10s, reg..	105	50 sh North Pa.....	31⅝
$100 do.....	105	50 sh Phil. & Erie..	30 31⅝
10 sh Penn Bank.....	103	20 sh Lehigh 2 S N..	85
100 sh N. Y. & M.....	8	50 sh Union Bank..	47 48
100 sh Big Mountain..	7⅝	50 sh Girard Bank....	47
100 sh Old Creek.....	5⅝	25 sh Morris Can.....	91⅝
100 sh Sch. N pf....	60		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20s.....	104	15 sh Wyoming Cal..	37
$700 do.....	104⅜	50 sh Wyoma S R....	7⅛
$2000 C. & A. 6s..	100	200 sh North Pa....	31⅛
$1000 R. R 2d m bs....	120	50 sh S Central....	54
$1500 City 6s, new.....	100⅝	200 sh North Pa....	30 31⅛
100 sh Reading R. R	66⅜	2 0 sh Phila & Erie....	37
10 0 sh do.....	66⅜	1 0 sh new Nav pf....	60⅝
100 sh do.....	66⅜	50 sh Morris Can.....	91⅝
100 sh do.....	66⅜	200 sh McClintock....	4⅝
17 sh Lehigh Cal N...	85		

R. S. Lennox, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off..	107½ bid	108 asked
Rock Island Railroad.....	105	105⅛ sales
Reading Railroad.....	64⅜ bid	65¼ asked
Illinois Central Railroad.....	0 d	128½ sales
Galena Railroad.....	bid	75⅝ sales
New York Central Railroad.....	104⅜ bid	104⅝ sales
Erie Railroad.....	113 bid	113 sales
Harlem Railroad.....	bid	130 asked
Gold.....	267 bid	268 asked
United States 5-20s.....	104⅜ bid	104⅝ sales
Market.....	Firm.	Firm.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	104	104
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes.....	104	104
Certificates of Indebtedness, 1864.....	98¾	98⅝
Quartermaster's Vouchers.....	90	91
Gold.....	265	268
5-20 Bonds.....	104⅜	104⅝

10 40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 27 inclusive.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

10 A M.....	270	12 M.....	265
11 A M.....	267	1 P. M

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

As we predicted, the Rebels, in small force, have done a great deal of mischief in Maryland. The infantry column, which moved up from Frederick to Washington, has recrossed the Potomac river, and is now *en route* to join LEE at Richmond with its spoils and ill-gotten gains of all kinds. This raid has been the best planned and executed of any the Rebels have ever devised yet, and it has failed at all points.

The damage done to our various railroads is very slight, and that done to the citizens was in many instances deserved. It is true we have been insulted in our capital, but the Rebels had to beat a rather hasty retreat without gaining any remarkable advantage.

They are gone, and may they be pursued with that vigor which was brought forward among the people for defense. If an army be sent after them under a good general, they will be destroyed, and GRANT will be assisted. If they are left to go free, they will turn and come up the Valley again, or go into Kentucky and make a raid.

They should be followed, and should not be allowed to join either LEE at Richmond, or MORGAN in the Valley of Virginia. As for Major HARRY GILMORE, we hope that if he is ever taken he may be handed over to General SHERMAN, who is the only man who knows how to deal with Rebels.

From General GRANT's Army we have the good news that all is progressing favorably. The Weldon Railroad, just repaired by the Rebels, has been again destroyed by our troops.

Reports from General SHERMAN are most cheering. He has probably taken Atalanta, and destroyed JOHNSTON's Rebel army. His campaign has been everywhere brilliant and successful.

General FOSTER has been worrying the Rebels about Charleston considerably of late. He has gained small successes on John's and James' Islands recently with very small losses.

There is a report on the street that the pirate *Florida* has been captured, but we cannot trace it to any respectable source.

THE "OTHER SEX."

Woman, if we regard her in a chivalric spirit, is the crowning beauty of our life. Her gentle influence, graceful accomplishments, and singular capability of diffusing happiness, help us amazingly over the rugged road we are all traveling. So, if we are gentlemen, we give up our seats in the railway car, or the pew to her, with earnest pleasure. We knock down her insulter.* We puff our offensive cigar-smoke in a contrary direction, unless she positively asserts that she delights in the aroma of the solacing weed.

We devote all our muscular energies and our superior knowledge of men and things to her delectation, glad enough to receive in exchange her smile and gratitude. This is as it should be. No matter how vehemently certain viragos contend that they are quite capable of taking care of themselves, without any dependence on the male species, they cannot blusher all true men out of the old faith in woman's weakness. We have an idea that if FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE should appear in one of those agitated assemblies of inflamed females who are determined to believe that they are wofully wronged, the trowsered and oratorical feminine would be afraid of her and shrink from her presence.

If you are a man with a true heart, you have often helped to celebrate "Dear Woman." You have such respect for her that you wish to see her so much time than your poor self that you can worship her. You want her to be good and useful, and very naturally; for you know that you will be made a better and a worthier man by her bright example. If a pure and sincere woman cannot illure a man into the right way, divines and moralizing philosophers may try in vain. But we are afraid that the young women of our great cities are not so loveable as earnest men would wish to see them.

We will not take that intensely utilitarian view of the sex which condemns them as utterly worthless, because they cannot bake bread or broil a steak. This is the overbearing insolence of the "lord of creation," and not the feeling of the true knight, who is always willing to work hard enough to exempt his lady from coarse labor. But, then, must not our fair friends themselves admit that they are hardly fitted for useful lives? Are they not drumming too much on the piano, and dancing too many cotillions and waltzes, and spending too much time with *modistes* and milliners?

Is there not a plausibility in the supposition that they refid too many lackadaisical romances, and pay too much attention to their complexions, and too little to their intellects? Coquetry is very charming just now, while their faces are unfurrowed and their movements zephyr-like. The delicious music discoursed from pianos, or gushing from their rosy mouths, will do very well this year, and next, and next. They may float through the waltz this summer and next winter, and not tire themselves nor the lookers-on for several successive seasons.

But what, after awhile, when they begin to encounter some of the roughness of life's journey; when their little figures grow portly and shapeless; when their fingers refuse to glide over the keys with their old sprightliness, and dancing becomes laborious and painful? When the brief day or careless pleasure has fled, will they have anything to fall back upon which will make life not a burden? Do our young ladies know that there actually exists quite a community of young men afraid to get married? They are panting for matrimony. They know it will be the very thing for them. But they get only moderate salaries, and want good plain girls, who will be sufficiently attractive to keep them away from the club. And they can't find them. They dare not risk a proposal to the young women they meet at the parties, adorned with finery they could not pay for, should they devote their revenue for one whole year to that exclusive purpose. Their case is a sad one. We should like to see an improvement in the young ladies, if only for the sake of these unpleasantly-situated young gentlemen. Shall we ever meet a FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE at the opera, or be introduced to her at a select party?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This morning at 10 o'clock, the semi-annual commencement of the Boys' Central High School, 62d term, took place at the Academy of Music. As usual upon all such occasions, a large audience, principally composed of ladies, was in attendance. The graduates, members of the Faculty, Board of School Controllers, City Councils, and invited guests occupied seats upon the platform. The Germania Orchestra was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings by some choice selections.

After prayer, by the Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, the following exercises took place:—

MUSIC.

Introductory Address.....Benjamin H. Hainer, Esq.

MUSIC.

Second Honor, French Salutatory.....Charles F. Kroch.

MUSIC.

Third Honor, Historical Address.....Lewis Vain Smith.

MUSIC.

Poetical Address.....Charles K. Mills.

Patriotism.....Lewis Ashmead.

MUSIC.

English and American Literature.....Ralph M. Townsend.

MUSIC.

Republican Form of Government.....James A. Connor.

MUSIC.

Peneeary Address.....J. Mason Cadd.

The speakers acquitted themselves with honor, and the essays were up to the usual mark. The second honor—French Salutatory, by Charle. F. Kroch, was excellent, and claimed considerable attention on account of being written and spoken in the French language. Judging from the speaker's delivery he is no doubt a good French scholar. The Introductory by Benj. H. Haines, Esq., was as well delivered as it was ably written. The speakers were all received with enthusiastic applause, and many of them were presented with handsome bouquets.

The following distinctions and awards of merit were conferred:—

MASTER OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, being graduates of the Four Years' Course, of not less than three years' standing:

Thomas D. Coulston, Frank M. Coxe, William P. Curtis, Thomas M. Drown, William A. Johns, Daniel S. Lech, William Harrison Lamberton, William M. Meginness, Oswald J. Mayrie, Charles V. McManus, George W. Mindil, Hans W. Murphy, Mayer Sulzberger, John Tyndale, Charles D. Waterman, I. Gilbert Young, William C. Simon—Total, 17.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having completed the Four Years' Course, with their rank and their Graduating Averages:

No. 1, Mason Child, Graduating Average, 97-23; 2, Chas. F. Kroch, 96-98; 3, Walter E. Rex, 95-05; 4, Lewis Vain Smith, 92-65; 5, Charles K. Mills, 91-93; 6, Henry Cay Brown, 88-50; 7, Walter North, 88-09; 8, Lewis Ashmead, 87-89; 9, Walter Burns, 87-06; 10, Ralph with three Townsend, 86-70; 11, Wm. C. Carrick, 86-70; 12, Jas. A. Connor, 86-58; 13, Harvey K. Hinesman, 84-83, 14, H. T. Baker, 83-75; 15, Joseph B. Robinson, 81-10; 16, W. E. Barnwell, 79-15; 17, Wilson H. Ebert, 78-18; 18, David Bently, Jr., 76-18; 19, Wm. K. Bentley, 75-50. Total, 19.

PARTIAL COURSES.

List of those receiving Certificates of having completed Par tial Courses, with their Averages.

Three Years.—David Hazel, average 88-6.

Two Years.—Joseph Thorp, 90-8; Calvin F. Camp, 90-6; William F. Ostheimer, 89-4; Frederick D. Laugenau, 89-0, Lewis Sayrer, 88-7; Samuel E. Bolpoth, 88-0; Wm. Jam Armstrong, 88-0; Albert B. McKinley, 87-4; Horace J. Sayers, 87-3; Asbury E. Irwin, 87-2; Frank Woodbury, 86-75; Thomas J. Pryor, 74-5; William Lyle, 74-5; John A. Hilton, 73-5; Samuel D. Garvin, 73-5; Henry W. Green, 69-4; John H. Rosan, 64-3; Henry K. Vandegrift, 64-0.—Total Certificates, 19.

List of those who have the highest Grade Averages of the whole number of students.

1. Thomas W. Ayres	Div. C	99-7
2. C. F. Kroch	" B	99-6
3. J. Mason Child	" A	99-5
4. S. E. Mercein	" B	99-5
5. Chas. F. Kroch	" A	99-4
6. Jno. F. McFadden	" C	99-3
7. Reid T. Stewart	" C	99-2
8. Benj. F. Huseman,	" D	99-1
9. Charles A. Harris,	" D	99-1
10. Sayrer A. Taylor	" D	99-0
11. W. Scott Stites	" A	98-9
12. Walter E. Rex	" A	98-7
13. E. A. Fermiston,	" D	98-7
14. Wm. H. Bartlett	" A	98-6
15. Robt. P. Ferguson,	" B	98-4
16. Herman R. Mouse,	" B	98-3
17. J. B. Graham, Jr.,	" E	98-2
18. R. L. Wetherill,	" B	98-0
19. Edw. C. Hopper,	" F	98-0
20. John B. Stauffer,	" D	97-9
21. Harry S. Hopper,	" E	97-8
22. John W. Bartlett,	" A	97-4
23. Calvin F. Camp,	" E	97-4
24. Joseph Thorp,	" F	97-4
25. Asbury E. Irwin,	" E	97-3
26. Wier North	" A	97-0
27. Jas. C. Pancoast,	" D	96-9
28. Lewis Vain Smith,	" A	96-9
29. Frederick D. Rex,	" B	96-8
30. Arthur Williams,	" A	96-8
31. Charles K. Mills,	" A	96-8
32. Harry Clay Brown,	" A	96-8
33. Theodore Canfield,	" A	96-7
34. Jacob Meier,	" C	96-6
35. H. F. Hortsman,	" B	96-2
36. R. M. Townsend,	" A	96-1
37. James A. Conner,	" A	96-0
38. Wm. A. Donbaugh,	" F	91-0

DISTINGUISHED.

List of those Distinguished, they having attained Term Averages for Scholarship over 95

Division A.—J. Mason Child, Term Average, 98-9; Chas. F. Kroch, 98-8; W. Scott Stites, 97-4; Wier North, 97-4; Lewis Vain Smith, 96-9; Ralph Milburne Townsend, 96-0; Charles K. Mills, 96-9; Harry Clay Brown, 96-9; William C. Carrick 96-6

Division B.—Robert H. Ferguson, 98-9; Nathan A. Taylor, 98-9; Benjamin L. Wright, Jr., 96-6.

Division C.—Thomas W. Ayres, 99-3; William H. Harding, 97-1.

Division D.—Benjamin F. Houseman, 99-1; Charles A. Harris, 99-1; Ernest Farrington, 97-4; John B. Stauffer, 97-9.

Division E.—Sylvester E. Mercein, 98-9; Calvin Camp, 98; John B. Colahan, Jr., 96-6; Owen N. Harris, 96; George Hopkins, 95-7; Harry E. Irwin, 95-1; Albert B. McKinley, 95; Alfred M. H. Herkness, 95; John W. Mellich, 95.

Division F.—John K. McCarthy, 95-1; John L. Howard, 95-0; Edmund Hopper, 95-0.

Division G.—Clayton French Shoemaker, 99-2; Reid T. Stewart, 99-2.

Division H.—Herman H. Mund, 99-2; Harry S. Hopper, 95-9.

Total Distinguished, 34.

MERITORIOUS.

List of those declared Meritorious, they having attained Term Averages for Scholarship between 85 and 95.

Division A.—Walter North, Term average, 94-1; Lewis Vain Smith, 93-8; Lewis Ashmead, 93-2; Wilson H. Ebert, 93-1; Henry T. Butler, 90-6; Harvey S. Hinchman, 89-6; Joseph B. Robinson, 88-5; Wm. E. Barnwell, 88-2; William K. Bentley, 87-5; David Bentley, Jr., 86-6.

Division B.—Henry C. Hornsmyer, 92-9; Brandon L. Keys, 92-7; Samuel D. Ingler, 91-5; Harry Conrad Bradford, 90-4; John Gilbert Piper, 90-3; Andrew Bratt, 89-1; Conrad Vinton, 89-1; Benjamin H. Lane, 89-1; William H. Smale, 88-2; Joseph S. Heston 89-0; John A. Goodellow, 87-8; Clement M. Brown 87-7; Frank Harrell, 87-7; John Hargues Bixby, 85-7.

Division C.—Bartwell Scarr, 91-4; Oliver C. Bitner, 91-2; Richard M. Newman, 92-1; John A. Cochran, 90-3; Joseph W. White, 89-6; William C. Butler 89-6; Hugh D. McMullen, 89-4; Frederick W. Taylor, 89-0; David Hazel, 89-0; Josiah C. Birch, 87-4.

Division D.—Dennis J. Lough, 93-4; Robert Williams, 92-1; Frederick B. Wallace, 91-4; Milton L. Nece, 90-7; Joseph F. Sebon, 90-1; Samuel C. Cook, Jr., 90-1; Alexander M. Taylor, 89-5; James Graham, 87-1; Clement Penrose, 86-9; James P. Murray, 86-7.

Division E.—Joseph Thorp, 94-3; William J. Ostheimer, 94-1; James G. Darrach, 93-9; Byron J. Sebern, 93-1; Frederick D. Laugenau, 92-1; James Henry Torp, 91-8; Walter H. Hayes, 91-6; William C. Witters, 91-5; William H. Lyle, 91-4; Samuel L. Berar, 91-2; Charles P. Ring, 91-1; Samuel N. Levi, 89-6; Ely Dorsey, 89-2; Eddy W. Gram 89-1; W. Henry Clay Smith, 89-0; John A. Hilmer, 88-9; Thomas J. Price, 88-5; William Eastwick, 88-4; Samuel E. Bullock, 88-2; A. Wilson Kingsey, 87-4; Worthington B. Thomas, 86-9; Charles C. Taylor, 86-7; Lewis Peabody, 86-4; Frank Woodbury, 86-3; Addison B. Bush, 85-9.

Division F.—Abel F. Price, 93-1; William A. Denham, 92-6; Perry D. Lonaker, 89-4; Charles Parker, 88-6; Grove M. Cushing, 87-6; Edward Champion, 87-4; Fabian S. Hutter, 86-5; Alfred B. Mastin, 86-8; William F. Mayo, 86-4; P. Frederick Reiberme, 86-1; Isador Levin, 86-0; John C. Fowler, 85-0; John B. McClung, 85-0.

Division G.—Harvey S. Hinchman, 94-1; James C. Pancoast, 94-0; Charles E. Colahan, 93-6; Jacob Meier, 93-5; Alfred C. Rex, 92-7; Ezra S. Bartlett, 91-8; Charles S. Johnes, 90-8; Simon Hamburger, 90-2; James C. Harrison, 89-5; Charles Harrow, 89-1; George E. Gerhardt, 87-1; George W. Hunt, 87-0; Owen Carr, 85-0.

Division H.—Arthur Williams, 94-4; Theodore Canfield, 94-1; Charles D'Invilliers, 92-9; James W. White, 92-1; Edgar P. Stevens, 92-1; Alfred B. Mastin, 89-2; Wm. H. Rogers, 89-1; John M. Sharp, 88-7; William K. Bierstein, 88-6; Frank Mercher, 88-1; Angelo T. Freedley, 88-1; William Kent, 86-8; Elwood S. Weaver, 86-1; Chas. E. Perkins, 84-8; John W. Tripler, 84-6; Augustus C. Jones, 84-5.

Total Meritorious, 113.

The exercises concluded by the delivery of the valedictory address by W. Scott Stites. The subject was well handled by the speaker, and his parting words to the students and professors were imparted with that feeling and force which one only can feel when such pleasant relations and associations as bound the pupils and professors, were about to be severed—perhaps for ever.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.—Yesterday afternoon a man named J. Lichten was held in $600 bail on the charge of brutally whipping his little step-son, a boy about twelve years of age. The defendant resides on McIlvaine street, near Sixth, and frequent complaints have been made by the neighbors because of the general harsh treatment of the little fellow by his father. The boy's back was scarred in a number of places from wounds inflicted by Lichten. On the occasion referred to, the lad, who works in Morris, Tasker & Morris' foundry, came home from his labor and took off his working shirt to put on a clean one. In doing so he dropped the cast-off garment on the floor, whereupon the step-father said he should not throw his clothes about that way. The boy made a remark, whereupon he was whipped most unmercifully on the bare back.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—All the public schools of this district were closed yesterday. Interesting exercises were had at some of them....By her will Margaret Beckman Livingston bequeaths all her property, real and personal, for the purpose of educating young men for the Gospel ministry, and for sending the Gospel to the heathen.... George Crooks, twenty-three years of age, fell through a bridge on the Norristown railroad yesterday, while attempting to get upon the cars, and was seriously injured about the head and back....Hereafter all vessels from Key West will go into quarantine at the Lazaretto; the yellow fever prevailing at that place....A boy, named James D. Hain, aged six years, was run over by an omnibus in Sixth street below Catherine, last evening, and instantly killed....Major-General Couch's headquarters has been temporarily located at No. 905 Walnut street.....The brewers of this city have raised the price of draught ale to $11 a barrel, and bottling ale to $10. Ale used to command from $5 50 to $6 per barrel.

A NEW PRINTING PRESS.—The following is from the last issue of the *American Bank Note Reporter*:—

PERSONAL.—Since our last issue, the new cylinder press which we had ordered to be made by Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, has been received and setup, and the first edition of the *American Bank Note Reporter* has been printed thereon.

The increase of our work requires this addition on our part, in order to supply the demand. We have also added to our establishment Piercing Machine, by which the entire work, viz:—Numeration, Press-work, and Binding are all performed in the same room and under immediate supervision, and with a rapidity unsurpassable by any contemporary.

Following the Specimen Bank Note Lists of New York city which are issued Weekly, we commence with the publication this Week of a list of the Issues of Bank Notes for every Ohio county, which will constitute the only Bank Note Reporter issued weekly in Philadelphia, and the only one in Baltimore.

The American Bank Note Reporter will be hereafter issued on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d of each month. Semi-monthly or monthly subscribers can receive the weekly edition by paying the difference of rates.]

Married.

KINSEY—HILEY.—June 15, 1861, at No. 1410 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. ROBERT KINSEY and Mrs. MARTHA HILEY, both of this city.

MANSING—SNATCHER.—On the 13th inst., by Alexander White, P. Manning, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE NAT SNATCHER, of Salem, New Jersey.

MERSHON—GUDGEON.—On the 14th of June, 1864, by the Rev. T. A. Hendley, M. Frank Cox, L. Mershon to Miss ELLEN H. GUDGEON, all of this city.

Died.

GARDNER.—On the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, PRE-COTT, son of Samuel J. and S. E. Gardner, in the 1st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1139 Spruce street, on Friday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment in Laurel Hill.

GOLDEY.—Killed, July 6, in the 28th year of his age, before Petersburg, Va., JAMES H. GOLDEY, of Co. 24, Pennsylvania Artillery, son of James A. and Mary Ann Goldey, aged 19 years.

HOSKINSON.—On Tuesday morning, 12th inst., ALEXANDER E. HORN.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, John Horn, No. 14 S. Broad street, on Friday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MERRY.—On the morning of the 13th inst., at one o'clock, MARY VAUCELLY, child of the late Michael Merry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 S. Crown street, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. Service in St. Mary's Church. Interment at St. Michael's.

MUCH.—On the 12th inst., MARTHA MUCH, daughter of George W. and Hannah Much, aged 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 S. corner of Fourth and Dickerson streets, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PLESSER.—On the 12th inst., VALENTINE PLESSER, of Ottweiler Rheinpreussen, aged 61 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 527 N. Second street, on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

RITMEYER.—July 12, 1864, Mrs. CAROLINE RITTMEYER, wife of Charles Rittmeyer and daughter of John and Catharine Lupp, in her 28th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Buttonwood street, between seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

TILLEY.—On the 12th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH C. TILLEY, in the 66th year of her age.

Her friends and relations are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Penn Whitehall, No. 202 S. 6th avenue, Camden, N. J., on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock.

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES

AND

GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL

To about half the market price, offered by the

BROAD MOUNTAIN

MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each share in the present series is $12 50, payable half on subscription and half on August 2d next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now.....$12 25

The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—

For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses.....$1 25

Transportation over branch railroad.....35

Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia.....3 10

Transportation from depot to yard.....10

Yard expenses.....25

Carting from yard to Shareholder's house.....50

Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia.....—$6 55

Difference between market price and cost price,.....$5 70

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11 40.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stock holders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 50 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Diehl, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT B JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12 50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next), apply at the

OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4 20, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE,
TREASURER.

jy14-15t

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE,

VS.

DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON'S

SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Agreeably to previous notice, I shall now review the personalities and other outside matter as contained in the article headed "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans.

As the thief, when hard pushed, is the first to cry "stop thief," so is the man who has *stilled, drowned,* and *wronged* his neighbor, the first to cry *rihaira,* and in short the people's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very mercenary pretense.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely,* and to stand against the world and its patronizing opulent society. Talleyrand (having been replied to by Messrs. Lillie & Son) I pass over by simply saying that it is easy to show that Lillie & Son are both the larger parties of the two, and Messrs. Fairy Safe Manufacturers in the United States, as they use no safes more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read a extract from Tax Receipts Testimony of April 16, 1864, which shows some of the different ways the common safe is opened. Now if the reader will refer to the original in The Evening Telegraph of the 16th, he will find it there stated particularly that those ways were of common occurrence, and that they were known to burglars and I now say the different ways pointed out were at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But it seems to suit the writer's case to leave out these facts in both instances. He adopts the principle that *perjury of himself* must be resorted to, even though it be necessary to leave out "Hamlet" "Desperate ends require desperate means, and it is evident the thief's tenor does not like to stand alone. I can, however, offer him (not to stand alone, that notwithstanding the old proverb. He has always in every way to aid the thief, he has now with but little success.

I do not believe he can find a burglar in the country that would even thank him for all his efforts, for every professional burglar knows that if he can punch a hole into a Safe *ock* he is all right; and unless the writer can learn the burglar how to drill chilled iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which the writer alleges as the cause of the controversy is—

That Lillie's agent, among others, called at the Consolidation Bank on Mr. W. H. Rhoner, Banker, Allentown, and on the Treasurer of the West Chester Bank, saying to the latter he could break into his bank and burglar proof safe in twenty minutes, and to the former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

Now I am the sole responsible agent of this city for Lillie's safe, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false so far as it applies to myself, as I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the two other parties on the subject of safes at all, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the former or any other person. But I take the full responsibility as to all that is published in "THE TELEGRAPH of April 16, 1864, which can be referred to at any time, and also to the printed circular of my Dep. t, at any time, as the article was taken from that,) and I am prepared to sustain every position there made to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

Then as I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Lillie's Safe are found to be mere pretense, and with out the slightest foundation in fact, I can only say that in a short review of the Safe history in Philadelphia. It is a fact well understood, that the writer has realized a fortune in the last few years by making Safes of the lightest material, which are cheaper, even now, than a half solid safe in the cheapest manner, and filled made by with red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight and solidity, and that he has sold those Safes at very high prices, making an enormous profit.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Lillie's chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city and state from the simple fact that intelligent men have come to the conclusion that a half solid safe with inches thickness of solid iron, being a dry, dried-proof, with a thorough burglar-proof lock, to a safe that had one sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness of sheet iron, with a cheaper common lock, and no burglar-proof, was to all, especially when the former cost only about the same price as the latter.

How does the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his safe, but by an attempt to discredit Lillie's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Lillie's Safe is neither fire nor burglar-proof, and republishes an array of false statements, first published by other safe makers, which he knew at the time had been publicly proven to be false. So end, he succeeded to deceive a house who had one of Lillie's Safes by similar false representations, to exchange a Lillie's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving them a Safe he called near $600 for, in exchange for Lillie's, which cost $175; and since about the 1st of January last, I am told he has spent much of his time in the attempt to discover if a Safe in every way first by assigned, then by grinding holes through it (having discovered that it had not the iron hardness). As to the Lock, he first attempted it was an infringement upon Evans & Watson's Alphabet Lock, but as that was not the case, he then (so I am told) learn, to discredit the Lock he shows that the combination of the Lock can be picked up from the outside if a hole can be got through the door to the thief piece, a wire *or flat* discovery, which has been fully published to the world. Is this a fair sort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and squarely and have Evans & Watson's Safe placed alongside of Lillie's, and have them fairly tested, both as to their fire and their burglar proof qualities, as he has been challenged to do often? The reason is plain. The writer knows that it will not do to place 1-16 to 1-12th of an inch thickness of sheet iron against 12 to 2 inch thickness of half chilled iron, to stand either fire or the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was suggested to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 3d of July will be answered in my next. M. C. S., Agent.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS
STECK & CO.'S		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams la Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 510 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE REPORTER FOR JULY 15.

NOW OUT.

The ONLY Philadelphia Reporter published
WEEKLY, SEMI-MONTHLY, AND MONTHLY.
The only one containing
EIGHTEEN CITIES' QUOTATIONS.
The only one containing the full list of
NATIONAL BANKS.
Twenty seven New Counterfeits, Stock Tables, Marketing, &c.
SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM—
WEEKLY—Three Dollars,
SEMI-MONTHLY—Two Dollars,
MONTHLY—One Dollar.
Office No. 108 S. THIRD Street, Third Floor.

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THE NEW TAX BILL

AND

REVENUE STAMP LAW.

COPIES OF THE

New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law,

For sale Wholesale and Retail, at the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 504 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 503 S. FIFTH Street, Philad'a.

jy13-3t

HARPER FOR AUGUST!!!

ONLY 20 CENTS! ONLY 20 CENTS!

PITCHER'S,

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

LILLIE,

IN HIS

BOMBASTIC PUFF

IN

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Of the 12th instant,

RELATIVE TO THE

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

OF

ONE OF HIS SAFES,

LAST SUNDAY MORNING,

States that the burglars did not drill a hole more than half an inch through, which statement he knows to be false, as the burglar had drill a hole three-quarters of an inch deep, which was half way through the door. There is no doubt, had they not been disturbed, they would have drilled it all the way through the door, and then rifled the Safe.

Although Lillie states that the further you get into the Safe the harder the iron, I will undertake to drill the balance through, and if I don't succeed in one half hour's time, I will forfeit one hundred dollars; or I will drill as many holes as will satisfy him to from one-half to two hours' time in any part of the Safe, or any other Safe he has to use in Philadelphia. If I don't succeed I will forfeit one hundred dollars.

I succeeded yesterday in drilling three holes in the Safe at one time in twenty minutes each with one drill, which is ready to drill three more.

DAVID EVANS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BREWERS OF THE City of Philadelphia, in consequence of the continued scarcity and high price of malt, hops, labor, fuel, &c., and the increased expense in the manufacture and delivery of their Drinks, are compelled to ADVANCE THE PRICES of their PORTER AND ALE as the following, to take effect on and after this date:—

DOUBLE ALE, per barrel.....$11 00
DRAUGHT PORTER, do do.....10 00
OTTLING ALE, per barrel.....10 00
BOTTLING PORTER, per barrel.....10 00

Respectfully,

WILLIAM GAUL,
WASSEY COLLINS & CO.
FREDERICK LAUER,
LEIS & GRAY,
BENJAMIN CALER,
JAMES MOORE,

ABBOTT & CO.,
PHILIP RUCKER,
CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT,
LITZINGER & CO.,
C. SCHMIDT & SON,
GEORGE W. GRAY.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1864. jy14-3t

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE

Patriotic Citizens of Philadelphia.

THE

MERCHANTS' REGIMENT

IS NOW CALLING

FOR RECRUITS

FOR IMMEDIATE

SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

The Officers are all Men of Experience, and have proved their Courage on the Field of Battle.

COME FORWARD,

EVERY MOMENT IS PRECIOUS!!!

The Enemy Threatens our Capital,

AND MEN! BRAVE, PATRIOTIC MEN, ARE NEEDED AT ONCE!!!

COME, THEREFORE,

FROM YOUR WORKSHOPS!

FROM YOUR STORES!

FROM YOUR FACTORIES!

And prove to these Traitors that they shall not Desecrate our Soil with Impunity.

The emergency is pressing, and the march to the front of a few brave, devoted patriots, to co operate with the gallant Army of the Potomac, will put an end forever to the hopes of the Rebel hordes.

Come forward, then, and obey the pressing call of your country, and sustain the pride and glory of our good old Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 434 CHESNUT Street,

City Bounty Fifty Dollars.

The Military Committee MEET DAILY, and the Merchants of Philadelphia are earnestly solicited to unite with them for the purpose of sending this Regiment to the field at once.

MONEY IS NEEDED at once, and the Merchants of Philadelphia are earnestly requested to send their contributions to the undersigned without delay.

JAMES S. MARTIN, Treasurer,
Of Garrett & Martin No. 320 Market street,
JOHN WOODSIDE,
Of J. Woodside & Co., No. 107 S. Front street,
THOMAS A. BOYD,
Of Boyd & Stroud, No. 32 N. Fourth street,
H. F. SMITH,
Of H. F. & W. F. Smith, No. 246 Chesnut street,
jy14-3t FINANCE COMMITTEE.

ARMORY

COMPANY D,

GRAY RESERVES,

Members of the Company who participated in the PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS OF THE REGIMENT, and who desire to serve for ONE HUNDRED DAYS, are particularly requested to meet at the Armory

THIS EVENING,

as prompt recruiting depends greatly upon their action.

It WM. WEST, Captain.

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.

100 DAYS' SERVICE.

D COMPANY,

GREY RESERVES.

Young men wishing to join this favorite Company will find the Rolls open at the ARMORY, [It*

EIGHTEENTH

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE REBEL MOVEMENT—ITS CHARACTER.

From the Times.

The Rebels, in the course of this war, have made many movements and fought many battles of a *desperate* character. This last movement of theirs is of that nature. We have pointed out more than once of late the immense strength of Grant's position on the Appomattox. It has appeared, we think, conclusively, that if our great army but remain firmly planted where it now is, and if our cavalry arm operate constantly and trenchantly upon the communications of the Rebel capital, it will be quite impossible for Lee and his army, or Jeff. Davis and his Government to remain long in Richmond.

"A city invested is a city taken," for the simple reason that if the besiegers can but maintain their lines, the garrison must inevitably succumb from want. Richmond has never yet been, and is not now, invested, technically speaking; but the matter now just quoted is perfectly applicable to it, if General Grant, from his impregnable position in the rear, can, by his cavalry arm, describe a line around it sufficient to cut off from it the essential supplies derived from the great producing regions of the Confederacy.

Now, in the first place, General Grant has shown, within the past fortnight, that this is perfectly feasible and practicable; and in the next place, on the other hand, General Lee perfectly comprehends the impossibility of distracting Grant from his present ground, either by direct attack upon it or by manœuvring round it.

Therefore, as Lee does not wish to leave Richmond with his army, nor Jeff. Davis with his Government, the Rebels are put in a desperate strait. Militarily, they must leave Richmond, and, politic ly, they dare not leave it. Finally, of course, the political logic must give way before the inexorable military logic. But they will only retreat after all the expedients of war have failed them in their efforts to remain.

They may try movements. North before necessity finally forces them to leave for the South. They may try a movement such as that now in progress to see if it may not in some way work a diversion in their favor; and in their last extremity they may try another in the same direction but far greater and altogether desperate in its character. The invaders of Maryland have undoubtedly succeeded in collecting large quantities of stores, which they will probably succeed in carrying to some eligible point in the Shenandoah Valley.

General Lee knows that he can hold such works as those at Petersburg, and much easier than those at Richmond, with a force one-fourth the number he has already set—so that if General Grant continues to retain the Army of the Potomac on the Appomattox, as he assuredly will do, it is not without the limits of possibility that Lee, leaving Beauregard with thirty or forty thousand men to defend Richmond, might himself actually strike for the North, with the hope of achieving so no quick and eminent success. If he has ever had a thought of any such eventuality, he could not, in one point of view, make a shrewder preliminary move than the present invasion, while in another point of view he could not make one more foolish.

Such a movement of the Rebel army as is here suggested to be possible, would not only be desperate in its character, but would inevitably result in its destruction, if operations on our side were conducted with any sort of skill or comprehensive sagacity. The present desperate movement ought assuredly to have a like termination. It is discreditable enough to us that we should have allowed ourselves to be surprised by it; that we should have allowed it to take place; that we should have permitted the Rebels to cross the Potomac and roam and ravage in Maryland for ten days, menacing the national capital, and cutting off all railroad communication between it and the rest of the country; but to permit them to get away in safety, and march a hundred miles with their booty and prisoners, would be shameful.

The duty of the country in the emergency and in the future is implied in some of these suggestions. The present straits of the Rebels around their capital are leading them to attempt desperate deeds, which we ought to be prepared to thwart. As long as General Grant's army is planted where it now is, and continues to carry on the operations against Lee's army, which must ultimately prove fatal to it, there should be a sufficiently large force of well-drilled militia kept constantly under arms to prevent the Rebels ever again crossing the Potomac.

BRED IN THE BONE.

From the Tribune.

Major General Couch, United States military commandant of Penn-sylvania, and now organizing her militia to repel the Rebel raiders now devastating Maryland, recently addressed a note to the *Patriot and Union*, the Democratic State organ at Harrisburg, soliciting its co-operation in calling out the militia of that State. The editor responded that he was quite willing to help call out the militia—provided their services were to be restricted to the defense of *Pennsylvania*, but for no other purpose. Of course, General Couch was constrained to get on as he could, without the aid of the *Patriot and Union*.

Mayor Gunther, in the same spirit, deeming patriotism synonymous with "enlightened self-ishness," protests against the sending away of our city militia to the aid of our sorely beleaguered brethren in Maryland and the District of Columbia. They are all needed here, he thinks, to protect this emporium against riot and devastation from the evil-disposed portion of her inhabitants. We thank the Mayor for the virtual confession that the spirit of riot and treason is still active here; for we know he does not believe nor suspect that Republicans will initiate or uphold the riots he deprecates. General John A. Green, one of Seymour's Brigadiers, and editor of the Syracuse *Courier*, wherein he last summer charged the Rebel General Pemberton with having surrendered Vicksburg when he might have held out longer, and who never has indicated any sympathy with the struggle which the Union is now making for its life, responds to Governor Seymour's call for 75,000 militia to act as a "State Guard," in a "General Order," which says:—

"His Excellency the Governor has set forth in his proclamation the necessity of an immediate and full organization of our National Guard. In addition to the danger of invasion from without, and of treason and desertion at home, we have been warned by recent events of the still greater danger of arbitrary encroachments upon our liberties as citizens. The laws of New York have already been deliberately set at defiance. Men have been incarcerated without warrant of law; their property seized; the freedom of the press has been unlawfully restrained by the armed hand of the dearest and most sacred of those civil rights which our Revolutionary fathers won for us through self-sacrifice and blood have been wantonly violated. We must be prepared for all emergencies, whether they be at home or abroad. The powers which our people may have suffered to be exercised in the hope of the restoration of the Union, must not be permitted to be continued to the overthrow of our Constitution and laws, and of freedom at home. Every citizen who values that rich and priceless inheritance should be in an organized condition to enable him at all times prepared to defend them against assault."

We happened to stand one day in the publication office of General Green's *Courier* when a regiment of volunteers for the war marched by to take a railroad train for Washington and the Potomac. No cheers emanated from the Democrats congregated in that office, but jeers and scoffs were abundant. "There go another lot of —— fools!" cried one. "I hope they'll never come back!" exclaimed another, and so on. Jeff. Davis may have bolder and abler, but never a more earnest or thorough devotee than General John A. Green, of Syracuse.

—Is blindness to such facts either wise or patriotic?

Duration of the War.

The secessionist Englishman who writes from Baltimore to the London *Times* begins one of his recent letters thus:—

"A story is told in Baltimore by a gentleman who was recently in Richmond, that the Southern President was asked in his presence how soon he thought the war would end? Placing his hand upon the head of a little boy, not five years of age, Mr. Davis replied, 'Not till this child is an old man.'"

In which event "the little boy not five years of age," when he is an "old man," will find very little left of the South he knew in the days of his infancy, but a great deal more of the North, about which Mr. Jefferson Davis knows very little.

—The Palmer (Mass.) *Journal* states that about sixty cases of smallpox and varioloid have been treated at the State Almshouse during the past three months, with but a single fatal result, and that was in the case of a man who was taken there in the last stages of the disease from a neighboring town. The remedy used in all these cases was a tea made from a plant known in medicine as *sarracenia purpurea*, familiarly called Ladies' Saddle or Water Cup, the root of which is the remedial part.

THE PECULIARITIES OF MEYERBEER.

The singular circumstances of the great wealth which Meyerbeer had always possessed, and to which he was born, says a Paris letter, rendered his exist nce an anomaly in the world of art. He was possessed of an income of £20,000, yet lived as though his fortune had consisted of the modest income of a moderately successful composer. For more than thirty years past, Meyerbeer has lived upon the highways—in the first-class carriage of a railway train, or in the second-rate sitting-room of a first-class hotel, or any one of the great cities of Europe.

In October last, he was persuaded to hire an apartment to himself, and chose one of the most unpretending and cheapest to be found. There he lived in the life of a Benedictine monk or a journeyman compositor—rising at six in the morning to work, hurrying to the nearest restaurant for his meals, scarcely allowing himself the time necessary for rest, never asking for any indulgence beyond a piano and a few sheets of music paper, closing his door against all visitors, and never to be lured across by the finest weather or the most brilliant festivals.

At sunset only did he venture abroad—to the opera, or to any saloon, where any performance of music was going on. One of his friends was recently calculating in a jocose way the number of leagues Meyerbeer had travelled in search of various tenors, sopranos, or baritones, for the more correct performance of his various operas, and to the calculation he was assisted by the music himself, who laughingly declared that in the year of the first performance of the *Prophète*, he had run over more than half of the high roads of Europe before he could make up his mind as to the choice of a tenor. Fraschini had been discovered by him playing at one of the provincial theatres of Italy, and Meyerbeer had entered upon a great sacrifice to secure him for the Grand Opera.

Three times was the journey performed from Padua to Paris in pursuit of this pearl beyond price; and when from the third attempt he returned unsuccessful, he was seized with an attack of nervous fever, which nearly carried him off. It is feared that the same excitement in the perfection of the *Africaine* caused, in a great measure, the disease with which he was so suddenly attacked to take the fatal turn which rendered all medical aid hopeless. He continued to work with the same ardor to the very last. On the Friday preceding his death he never left his desk during the whole day; and when Perrin, the director of the Opera, paid him a visit, more of repose than guidance at the excessive labor he was undergoing for his sake, Meyerbeer raised his head from his work and said, in a funereal voice:—"Oh! my dear friend, I fear I am going to be ill!"

It was only then that, upon inquiry, Perrin ascertained that the composer had been at work ever since six o'clock in the morning, and had tasted nothing during the whole day. It was thought that he was suffering from nothing more than serious faintness, owing to his long application; but he never rallied after that time, and gradually, until the morning of his death, his body shrunk to a skeleton; but his mind, intelligence, and will were as powerful as ever. His greatest preoccupation during his illness was the fear lest the rumor of the danger in which he was being should get abroad into the newspapers, and occupy the public mind concerning him.

He literally fell asleep in death, for it was solely the length of time he had been reposing which first alarmed the attendants, who, on approaching the bedside, discovered that he had silently breathed his last without a sigh, without a word, without a single token of evidence that the end had arrived. His life at Berlin, where he inhabited one of the most princely mansions of the city, was just as simple as that followed when traveling. While his wife and family occupied the state rooms of the mansion, receiving company and giving entertainments, he was satisfied to remain in one of the small apartments of the upper story, where, between his piano and his music desk, he spent his whole time, paying no visits and receiving none—the old servant, who had lived with him all his life, being the only person admitted to his sanctum; and often he has been known to spend a period of six weeks or two months at a time in Berlin, all the world occupied with the success of his operas, without the secret of his presence in the place being known even to the most intimate friends of the family.

His will is deposited with the family solicitor at Berlin. The only paper found in the lodging he occupied at the time of his death was a small envelope sealed with black, and bearing the inscription, "To the person who will open this paper containing my last intentions." Within was found a long strip of coarse brown paper, on which were hastily scribbled the following directions:—"After my death I wish to remain four days stretched upon my bed, with my face uncovered; that tiny thalers may be given to the men employed to watch me; that my corpse may be transported to Berlin without any previous funeral ceremony in Paris. I bequeath two hundred thalers to the person who will consent to become my executor in the matter of the above-mentioned clauses." One of his daughters found the paper in the pocket of his waistcoat, where, to all appearance, it had been carried for some time, although he had been impressed with the possibility of dying suddenly, and at a distance from his kindred.

A Noted Spy and Guerilla Hung.

Ned Edwards, of Whitfield county, Georgia, was hung at Dalton day before yesterday. He was arrested near Dalton on July 1st, under the following circumstances:—On the 24th ult. Mrs. Tom Jolly applied at the Provost Marshal's office in that town to pass the pickets. She was denied a pass. The next day Lieutenant-Colonel Beech of the 2d Missouri, notic d that Mr. Birchall "and another lady" had obtained a pass and had left. He immediately started in pursuit with five men. The two women spread the report on the road that they were going to the lower ford.

Colonel Beech made a circuit and arrived at the ford before they could, and secreted four men to take the men, dead or alive; and with a sergeant the Colonel made a reconnoissance through the woods. He soon discovered five horses hitched near a cabin, and made a descent, and succeeded in disarming the men, and arresting the women also. The men proved to be Ned Edwards and Tom Jolly. Edwards, it was proven, led the recent guerilla raid on Tilton, and committed several cold-blooded murders, and was at the time of his arrest in disguise and acting the spy. Major-General Steedman immediately ordered his trial by court-martial. He was convicted, and on Wednesday he was hung.

This man Edwards is one of the wretches that had a hand in the punishment of some of the Ohio soldiers who were with the lamented Andrews. He whipped ten of them on the soles of their feet until the flesh bursted.

Jolly is a paroled prisoner, belonging to Longstreet's command. He can be convicted of violating his parole, and playing the spy and bushwhacker. The two women and Jolly are here, and General Steedman will have them court-martialed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beck deserves great credit for his activity and courage in this matter.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Death of an Artist.

A recent foreign arrival brings us intelligence of the death at New Brighton, England, of George Lance, an English painter, accomplished in various branches of his art. He has been before the public since 1828 as an exhibitor in the Royal Academy. He restored Velasquez's Boar Hunt, in the National Gallery, in a manner which has elicited much conflicting criticism.

As a painter of fruit pieces, however, Lance won his most extended reputation. Antique cups, vases, fish, fruit, and flowers were grouped on his canvas in the most gorgeous confusion, though every individual article was painted with the most minute and scrupulous exactness.

Mr. Lance was sixty two years old at the time of his death. Visitors around may see some of his works at the Vernon, and others at the National Gallery, though his choicest productions are chiefly in private hands.

—Dr. James F. Sargent, a prominent physician of Concord, N. H., died in that city on Wednesday, aged fifty-four years. He practised in Lowell in early life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR—DEPARTment of Manufacturers and Wool and Cotton Dealers.

EDWIN MITCHELL, Treasurer.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions in aid of said Fair:—

W. olen Shirts and drawers, valued	$400 00
Garrard & Lea, Frankford	200 00
Do Employees Tremont Mill	121 82
Do do Wingohocken Mill	69 74
W. Irvine & Son	100 00
Do employees Kensington Factory	75 50
Do do do	52 25
Mark Haffenreffer, Winfield Mills, Laurelton, Union co., Pa	49 25
Miss Tamer Diehl and friends, Hartley township, Union county, Pa	4 75
Campbell & Elliott	50 00
W. Fulforth and employees	50 00
Isaac Hazel	20 00
Do do	20 00
James Rugby	10 00
Edicott Fisher, Germantown	10 00
Solomon Wide, Frankford	50 00
Previously reported	9015 56
Total	$10,010 47

EDWIN MITCHELL, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1864. 7 14-3t

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Street Passenger Railway Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, clear of all taxes.

7 14-4t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.

Was last evening addressed by the Mayor in the following terms:—"Will you authorize citizens to enlist for the immediate defense of Baltimore and Washington, to remain in service one month during this emergency." It is believed that only this call brought and large aid be asserted."

"On such inquiry the Mayor received at noon a response, as follows:—

"In answer to your telegram of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services of any patriotic citizens for such terms as they may be disposed to offer, when carried on furlough to report to them. That may be done by the local authorities with the Government will render any assistance in its power for arming, supplying, and transporting them to such points as they can be useful.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

In accordance with the purport of the foregoing, I do hereby invite and urge the citizens of Philadelphia forthwith to organize companies of minute men, to proceed as soon as possible to the aid and defense of our neighboring cities; and to the end every facility will be given by the municipal authorities, upon request from the Committee on Defense, now sitting at Chestnut and Fifth streets.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.

The Committee on Citizens' Volunteer Defense and Protection will be in permanent session at the committee room corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT streets, where it will be in communication with the Mayor and with the General Commanding, and will be able to furnish information.

All officers recruiting under the calls of the Governor will please to report at such Committee Room without delay. It is urgently requested that they will comply with this desire of the municipal authorities.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

7 11-tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, 417 EIKS Street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, July 6, 1864.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on and after the 15th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until 19th inst.

7 7-10t CHARLES B. ABBOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 23d of July, free of State tax.

The books of the Company will be closed on the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 23d.

7 7 10t JOHN F. GILLIFF, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTItute Office.

This office is for the present at

No. 112 PRUNE Street.

Office hours for SUBSTITUTES from 10 to 2, and 4 to 6. For CITIZENS, from 9 to 2.

No applicant can obtain relief without payment. All checks must be drawn to the order of J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.

7 11-3t

FRENCH CREEK LUBRICATING Oil CO., office No. 304 WALNUT street, Room No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed till the 15th inst.

7 5-10t WM. M. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above organs therein with the most success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be seen and consultations had at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. 10 7-3m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned at one or three months, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Diamonds, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and ASKEW streets.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, Watches, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 9 14-1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Matting, and Window Shades.

N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, Will open this morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock, 10 pieces Carpets, all wool, at $1 12½, 25, 37½, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, and $2 25.

Ingrain Carpets, wove filling, 75c.

Hemp Carpets, 50c.

Rag Carpets, 50c.

Rag and Straw Carpets, 75c to $1 00.

Floor Oil Cloth, 62½ to 87½.

Oil Bordered Window Shades, $1 00 to $3.

Whitened and Check Matting, 50 and 65 c.

Buff and Green Matting, 75c.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Muslins in great variety from 25 to 50 cents. Wide Sheeting and Pillow Muslins, 62c. to $1 87; New York Mills and Lonsdale, 25c.

Table Linens, $1 to $1 75.

Napkins, $1 25 to 6 cents.

Towels, 16 to 20 cents.

Tidies, Flannels, $2 to $3 50.

A parcel, all colors, 37½ to 87c.; Black and White Delaines, 50 to 87 cents.

Summer Stuffs, 25 00 to $6.

Flannels, 45c to $1; Linens, 40c.; Coats' Spool Cotton, 14 cents; Skirt Braid, Seconis; Pins, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Stockings, 18 to 50c.

Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 10 9-6t

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1246 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worsted Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Lawnette Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect fine-ness, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

6 4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. 1st-tf

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. E. S. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Cod Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.

Cosmetol, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cutbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYEEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.

JOSEPH H. BOLTON,
GEORGE R. DIKEMAN,
O. W. CHILDS.

STURGES & FROST, No. 9 MECHANIC Street, Newark, N. J., want first-class Agents in all parts of the United States to sell their Patent Governors. Address as above, with two and three cent stamps, for circular and terms.

Agents clear $10 per day. 10 30-thrs 1m

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.—The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House are informed it is kept by the Brown family, at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber, being of the same family, is keeping the said house, and is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company. The house and grounds are provided with all things necessary for the comfort and entertainment of visitors, who may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their convenience and comfort.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,
Proprietor.

By Stage.—Passengers take the Steamboat for Smith's Wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Camden, from thence by cars for Burlington and Mount Holly, to Pemberton, where the proprietor will be in readiness to convey passengers five miles, to Brown's Mills.

JOHN BROWN,
Proprietor of Stages.

Je18-stuth-1m

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. Je8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, I have again taken Congress Hall, the ensuing third year and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and with the additional cool shaded streets. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. Capital Cuisine, and the ocean at one and the same time. There cannot be an better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was so often a great drawback as a storm has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bath on the coast of Atlantic City.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

Je12-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the superintendence of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hutchings as Assistant.

Fresh supplies and attentive persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be used to render the same equal to the reputation it enjoys.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily, for Long Branch through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Dancing parties for the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOLLVEN,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar, which last year formed opposite the Hotel, has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je23-10t

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, renders thanks to the public and the guests for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most reasonable terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior cuisine. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and boats always on hand.

Ample room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

je20-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room.

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

LEEDY'S
HOTEL,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
NINTH and SANSOM Streets,
OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je20-1m

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c.
Matches and Blacking.
No. 8 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my29-2m PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.

The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of

OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,

At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at

HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 145 N. SECOND Street, below Race,
jy8-1m Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of every paper, AND STATIONERY,

All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use. For sale at moderate prices by

WILLIAM SANN,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
my22-2m No. 48 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (lately met.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Ingrains, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard; Ingrains, from 60 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Hair and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard. Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 12½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sale Depot, (formerly Stebbins's.) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Cora Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

ja26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

BEDDING EMPORIUM, No. 2 S. SEVENTH Street.

MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.

FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.

N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 2 S. SEVENTH Street. my1-2m

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOKS, STOCK LEDGERS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at

WILLIAM SANN'S,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
ap22-3m No. 48 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.

Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleaning gauge-cocks, &c.

Send for circular containing pamphlet, letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy8-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy7-1m) BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
ja27-1y No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CITY SIXES,
FREE FROM TAXATION,
FOR SALE
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
jy7-10t DREXEL & CO.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. (mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until last September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. je5-tf

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.
To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 501 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 649 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 136 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Interest allowed on DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $2 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

THE BAYONET CHARGE.

Hark to the batteries disputing in thunder—
Shell over tree-top and shot rattling under,
Nobody cover the path of the fire
Down through the forest aisles, lofty and large.
There's a look on the face of our leader I know;
And I wait the dread order:—"Fix bayonets—charge!"

Am I less brave for a moment's quick shiver?
Hearts of oak yonder hear not leaves that quiver,
I look down the line—there's allo turning white,
Set the finger for that; there are fixed gazing eyes
Intent upon something, but not on the fight;
There's a swift glance flung upward to pierce the blue skies.

While the thunder rolls nearer, distinct through it all
I catch fragments of whispers, as "Boys, if I fall;"
Or thus, "Should the worst come, write home to my mother;"
"Tell my sister, my wife, that I died like a man."
"You'll find in my knapsack, friend," murmurs another,
"A line I scrawled when the battle began."

Our Colonel sits firm, with that look in his eye
Like a sword-cut part unsheathed, he rides gallantly by.
Should he fall—made a mark for the sharp-shooter's aim
By his gay epaulette, with its golden enorma—
There'll be trumpet-loud voices to herald his fame;
But I am a private—the commonest dust!

For fame do I fight? Lord of Hosts, does not he
Who battles for right ever battle for Thee?
There are graves trodden level that love seeks in vain
Held in honor by angels. Alike in Thy sight
The poorest who craves for the red stripes their stain;
And their leader who falls in the van of the fight.

They are coming—they come! Shifting sunbeams reveal
Their way through by the glitter of steel,
They swarm through the hill, through the tree-holes they swarm
Out from the forest aisles, lofty and large.
Our Colonel turns pale, drops his beckoning arm,
But hark, to us, the order:—"Fix bayonets—charge!"

THE GREAT BANKERS OF EUROPE.

Samson Gideon and the Goldsmids.

From the Railway News.

Considering that, as it is stated on high authority, the English are a nation of shopkeepers, it seems very strange that in one of the most important branches of shopkeeping—the barter in money—our leading men have always been foreigners. From the time that the first Italians established themselves in Lombard-street, down to the advent of Nathan, the son of Meyer Anschel, foreigners have dealt largely in money, foreigners have been the highest speculators in cash and scrip, and foreigners have made the greatest fortunes in this traffic. Foreigners, in fact, have been the pillars of the Stock Exchange. With very few exceptions, all the men among us who have become millionaires by dealing in money were either aliens or of foreign extraction.

The living came from Germany, the Thellussons from France, and the three most famous founders of millions, Rothschild, Goudsmid, and Sampson Gideon, were Jews. The history of the last-named great banker and stock-broker forms a very interesting episode in the history of the Stock Exchange. In one respect Sampson Gideon was more successful than Nathan Rothschild, for while the family of the latter did not rise in social distinction higher than to a poor Austrian Frieherrship, that of the former sealed up into the heaven of a British Peerage. Sampson, the Croesus of the Stock Exchange towards the end of the last century, and an intimate friend of Mr. Robert Walpole, educated all his children in the Christian faith, but was unwilling himself to change his religion. He pleaded that he was too stiff and old, observing wisely that change of religion is a foolish and unproductive affair at a time when life is turning into the sere and yellow leaf.

But he was anxious, nevertheless, that his sons should become good Christians; and, with this view, he used to examine them himself in the tenets of faith. At these periodical examinations, Sampson sometimes went out of his depth, and questions were put and answers given which would shock the orthodoxy alike of Jew and Christian. Through the influence of Sampson with Walpole, one of these young Christians was created a baronet at the age of eleven, and advanced to the dignity of an Irish baron soon after he had reached manhood. Old Sampson desired his son should be called Sir Sampson Gideon; but the young nobleman did not relish his scriptural name, and, after his father's death, changed his appellation into Sir S. G. Eardley, having obtained the latter name from a marriage with the daughter of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Old Sampson died in 1762, having amassed a fortune valued at above a million. "Gideon is dead," says one of the writers of the day. "Worth more than the whole land of Canaan. He has left the reversion of all his milk and honey, after his son and daughter, and their children, to be Duke of Devonshire, without insisting on the Duke taking his name, or being circumcised." The contrast of the "great" broker of the last century with Nathan Rothschild is strikingly shown in the will of the former, by which he left £1000 to the synagogue of his countrymen, £1000 to the London Hospital, £200 0, besides an annual donation, to the sons of the clergy. Sampson's son, the first Lord Eardley, a very eccentric man, squandered a good deal of the money gained by his sire in political and speculative jobs, and was also vain enough to spend large sums in the attempt to marry his children into "old families."

There came not much, after all, of his desire to gain social distinction for the Gideons. A third little Sampson saw the light of the world in 1770, and grew up into a Lord Eardley; but he was destined to be the last of his race. A branch of the Eardleys, indistinctly connected with the great Hebrew stock, is, however, still extant; it cannot be said that it still flourishes. On the 2d of June, as recorded in the daily papers, a "proclamation of hearings" was delivered at the Sheriff's Court Red Lion Square, and among the names in the list figured a "Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, Baronet, at the suit of Robert Morris." This is the last glimmer the world has of the descendants of Sampson Gideon, the rich Hebrew banker.

The two of wealthy Hebrew bankers is compiled by the brothers Goldsmid. At the beginning of the present century there was actively a firm of broker standing in Lombard-street than that of Abraham and Benjamin Goldsmid, and the two brothers were esteemed as much on account of their integrity, uprightness, and often generosity, as because of their boundless success in accumulating a vast fortune. They started from very small beginning. In early life, Abraham and Benjamin Goldsmid kept a brokers' shop in Gorman's Field which business proving very lucrative, they ventured further, and in 1792 set up as money-lenders and stock-brokers in Capel-court, opposite the Bank.

Here the two hebrews made the acquaintance of Mr. Abraham Newland, chief cashier of the Bank of England, whose name, figuring at the bottom of the national paper currency for more than a half a century, was for a long time something like a household word in the counter, and through Mr. Newland came to the notice of stock-broking society. During the winter of Mr. Newland's career the war against French economic maxims, brought on by the progress of war; and it was established rule that a certain amount of the loan was always reserved for the exhibitor of the Bank of England. A Parliamentary report names £1,000,000 as the sum, on one occasion; perhaps it was more on others; many rate it was always a good round sum, and what was better, always a most profitable investment as the loan generally came out at a premium. Abraham Newland, the great man, took a liking to the brothers Goldsmid, and ended by making them his financial agents.

Starting under such auspices, with the aid of their own superior intelligence, thrift, and foresight, their success was rapid. In 1797 they became, for the first time, contractors for a portion of the Government loan of five millions, which speculation proved so lucrative that at the next loan they were enabled to treble their previous subscription. In this way, at the end of four or six years, the brothers amassed an enormous fortune, variously estimated at from £6,000,000 to £,000,000. Imbued with the love of show and fondness for society, the Goldsmids spent their wealth as freely as they had won it. They subscribed thousands to philanthropic and charitable object kings; they built themselves mansions vieing in splendor with royal palaces; they entertained the aristocracy of birth, rank, and talent, at gorgeous banquets, and they also themselves lived in a style of magnificence scarcely equalled by the most distinguished personages in the kingdom. This career of luxury, if not of ostentation, was suddenly cut short in the most tragic manner.

On the 11th of April, 1808, Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, the younger of the two brothers, went to bed in usual health and spirits at his splendid country-seat at Rochampton. The presence of enormous wealth, of a charming wife to whom he was most fondly attached, and of seven beloved children, who could not a happier man than Benjamin Goldsmid? But the happy man went to rest on the evening of the 11th, and on the following morning his servant's found him suspended from the banister of his head. The case was duly reported in the newspapers, and they all agreed—newspaper writers always agree—that Benjamin Goldsmid had committed suicide. But what could have driven the prosperous and seeming happy man to this desperate act, nobody could tell.

The twelve wise men, representatives of the *res gestæ*, sat, as usual, in solemn coroner's conclave, to decide from the cases of death, and, as usual, came to the easy conclusion that it was "temporary insanity." The explanation was stuff and nonsense enough, but it was not sufficient to Abraham Goldsmid, who mourned and fretted over the loss of his dearly beloved brother as if part of his own self had gone. Indeed it was a part, if not of his physical, at least of his mental, being that had departed with his brother. So intimate had been all the relations of the two members of the house of Goldsmid, that the firm, reduced to one, was unable to do its accustomed work. Formerly invariably successful in its vast dealings, and vaster speculations, the house of Gold-mid now came to be almost invariably unsuccessful. Scheme calamities crowded upon one another, and, driven to despair, Abraham Goldsmid staked at last the remaining part of his great fortune upon one card. Together with Mr. Francis Baring, he became contractor for the Government loan of £14,000,000, issued in 1810.

Contrary to all expectations, the stock fell, and continued falling for some time. By the middle of September, 1810, Abraham's losses amounted to above £250,000 and still the prices kept sinking every day. On the evening of the 28 h of September, the "commium" had fallen to six and a half per cent discount. Abraham Goldsmid, that evening, came home very excited from the city to his private residence at Morden, Surrey. He sat down to dinner, however, in apparent good humor, and even joined in a party of cards. But at half-past seven he walked from his house into the garden, passing over a bridge leading to a part of the grounds called the Wilderness. The sound of a pistol was heard soon after from this spot, and when the alarmed servants hurried up, they found their master stretched on the ground, a shot, fired by his own hand, having penetrated the head. The news of this pistol shot at Morden created a panic at the Stock Exchange the next morning, and "omnium" fell from 6¼ to 1¼ per cent. discount.

FAILURES OF DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

It is a favorite theory with some people that any one capable of writing a good story is necessarily competent to produce a good play. No greater mistake can be made. When we have named Fielding, Goldsmith, Hook, Mitford, Inchbald, Bulwer, Jerrold, and Reade, we have, we think, exhausted the list of writers successful in both walks of literature. Indeed, there is no comparison in the ratio of failure in these two cases. A novelist may achieve success spite of a few badly drawn characters, a dull chapter or two, a poor plot, or an unsatisfactory denouement. But one poor scene, one amorous character, one weak situation, will suffice to ruin a play. An unlucky sentence even has sometimes brought a piece to grief. Dryden is said to have lost his author's night on one occasion by making his heroine say:—"My wound is great because it is so small," and affording the Duke of Buckingham an opportunity for displaying his wit, by ejaculating:—"Then 'twould be greater were it none at all!" And a tragedy, in which Garrick played an ancient king, proceeded safely through four acts, till the monarch, when dying, divided his realm between two of his sons, with the words:—"Between you I bequeath my crown." Upon which an ingenious critic exclaimed:—"Ye gods! he has given them half-a-crown apiece!" after which no more of the tragedy was heard.

In Shakespeare's time it was the fashion to express dissatisfaction with a play by whistling down the songs, mowing at the passionate speeches, and leaving the epilogue to be spoken to empty benches. Shakespeare, himself, appears to have escaped these indignities, but some of his compeers were not so fortunate. Beaumont and Fletcher's *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, a mock heroic play, was utterly rejected.

Dryden's first theatrical venture was inauspicious; but if the town condemned the *Wild Gallant*, its author found favor with Lady Castlemaine, and through her, with the Court. The dramatic career of Glorious John was one of extraordinary success; and considering the rapidity with which his dramas were produced, and the foes he made himself in the political world, he had no reason to complain if now and then he heard sounds unpleasing to an author's ear. He did complain; and was never at a loss to find some reason, apart from the merits of a play, to account for a failure. Thus, he would have a world believe his *Assignation; or, Love in a Nunnery* was ruined by the acting and the presence of a clique even ruined to damn it for its title alone; while of another dramatic failure he writes that its only fault was that it exposed the vice of the time a little too freely:—

> Then damned the play all at one fatal blow,
> And broke the glass that did their features show.

At length weary of seeing inferior authors applaud, and vexed at hearing people omit when no jest was meant, while they let the genuine good things pass unnoticed, the veteran announced *Love Triumphant* as his last play. If Love was triumphant the poet was not; he piece was damned by the universal cry of the town, *nemine contradicente*, and it was literally said the dramatist would have done himself a kindness if he had earlier with drawn himself from the scene of his bygone triumphs.

Congreve's fire and shone with fitful light on the theatrical sky. His first attempt was a great hit; and flushed with his success, he hurriedly wrote the *Double Dower*, which met a very different reception from that of the *Old Bachelor*. The young playwright received his failings by awaiting coffee to a preface, on which it was remarked "he had done his business," his unwise step being attributed to Dryden having deluded him into imitating his own practice of writing angry prefaces. Strangely enough, Congreve's last play experienced the same fate as that of his supposed mentor. Tradition says that when he found the world progressing lazily the irate dramatist rushed upon the stage, and told the audience they were not take the trouble to show their disapprobation, as he intended to write for them no longer, and would never again submit himself to be judged by such impudent critics! One can hardly fancy Congreve so forgetful of how haughtily the Lords Hunt suggests, it is possible he may have made some remark of the kind to the critics and fops upon the stage. Whether he uttered the threat or no, he certainly did it out, and ceased thenceforth to write for the theatre.

Of the eighteen pieces of one sort and another written by Fielding, not one can be said to have kept the stage, although the majority attained sufficient success at the time to serve the author's purpose. In the preface to the *Universal Gallant*, Fielding complains bitterly that it was for bearing them with his songs of "The Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket," which he reserved for specially joyous occasions. His real feelings he thus described to Mrs. Thrale in Dr. Johnson's presence:—"I was suffering horrid pain, and verily believe that if I had put a bit in my mouth, it would have strangled me on the spot. I was so excessively ill. But I made more noise than usual to cover all that, and so they never perceived my not eating; for, I believe, at all assumed to them, lives the anguish of my heart. But when all were gone, except Johnson here I burst out crying and swore I would never write again." Nevertheless, five years afterwards, he ventured to go through the ordeal again with *She Stoops to Conquer*, which was produced under not depressing circumstances. Colman, forced into bringing out the comedy, revenged himself by doing his best to make it the failure he prophesied it would be, refusing to provide one new scene or a single new dress for the occasion. The principal actors threw up their parts, and matters looked so desperate that Goldsmith's friends entreated him to withdraw it. He play till a more favorable time. "No," said he; "I'd rather my play were damned by bad players, than merely saved by good actors." Shuter again stood his friend, and substitutes were found for the malcontent actors. On the eventful evening, Burke, Johnson, Reynolds, and a strong body of the author's well-wishers, dined with him at a tavern before proceeding to the theatre. Goldsmith was too agitated to touch a morsel; and when his friends departed, had not the courage to accompany them, but fled to St. James' Park, where he remained till fetched to Covent Garden late in the evening. As fortune would have it, he appeared behind the scenes just in time to hear a solitary hiss—the only one heard that night. "What's that?" exclaimed the frightened dramatist. "Pshaw, Doctor!" replied Colman, "don't be afraid of a squib, when we've been firing on a barrel of gunpowder these two hours!"

Charles Lamb hooted and hissed his own farce, *Mr. H.*, as heartily as any of his body critic-friend him, but he felt himself an injured man for all that. Writing to a friend on the subject, he says:—"The cries still rings in my ears. Were you ever in the pillory? Being damned is something like that, however, I have been free of now four times over since, and the house was pretty free with me on that occasion." Much more philosophical was the bearing of Goodwin in a similar trial." During the performance of his *Antonio*, he sat in the front of the pit in calm expectation of triumph. When the first act passed without a sign of approval, he praised the good sense of the audience:—"The proper reason for applause had not arrived; all was exactly as it should be." The second act went ill in the same way; "he could afford to wait." At the end of the third, the patient man admitted the people were somewhat lately in showing their appreciation. At last, when the hero of the play was slain by Kemble, the audience, roused from apathy, hooted the actor from the stage; but even this could not disturb the equanimity of Goodwin, who committed serenely to the verdict; and although he thought at first of altering the catastrophe, he quietly acquiesced in the judgment of his friends, and made no attempt to bring *Antonio* to a second trial.

Sheridan achieved the unenviable feat of procuring the reversal of an adverse verdict. *The Rivals* was unsuccessful on the first night, was withdrawn from the stage, and on its reproduction in an amended form, and an alteration in the cast, not only proved successful, but acquired a popularity which it enjoys to the present day. It is a curious illustration of the fickleness of public taste, that when it was first performed, "Lydia Languish" and "Captain Absolute" and "Mrs. Malaprop" were barely tolerated for the sake of "Jodin" and "Falkland," whom moderns vote a couple of bores.

Our list of dramatic failures might, if space permitted, be largely augmented. The names of Gore, Bulwer, Wilkie Collins, Browning, and others known to fame, are to be found among those who have been tried in the theatrical balance and found wanting. Let the young aspirant to dramatic honors console himself, if he fails, by recalling how many of the great sons of literature have experienced the like fortune, and remembering "'tis not in mortals to command success," however well they may deserve it.

GOSSIP ABOUT MR. FESSENDEN.

Personal Appearance and Characteristics of the New Secretary of the Treasury—How he Dresses, Talks, and Acts.

From the Westchester Republican.

William Pitt Fessenden stands at this time, without a doubt, at the head of the American Senate. I suppose him to be nearly six feet in height, possibly two inches under that measurement, and he would not, in my judgment, weigh over one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His face long and rather severe in expression, heavy eyebrows, dark brown hair streaked with grey, worn rather long and with a slight inclination to curl. I judge him to be about fifty-five years of age. I should not think him a man of strong friendships, and yet he seems to form familiar terms with all the Senators, occasionally enjoying a kind of dry laugh with those who come to him, or to whom he goes to chat.

He pays little attention to style in dress, being behind the fashion, but there is nothing of the sloven in his appearance. His voice is clear, rather sharp in tone, and he speaks naturally and with about the proper amount of gesture. He impresses a man who hears him that he is not talking for talk's sake, but is simply filling his position as a statesman by bringing the powers of his mind to the elucidation of the subject matter under discussion. There is nothing florid in the style of Mr. Fessenden, but on the contrary, his oratory is solid, probing, and yet sufficiently graceful to secure the attention of his audience. I presume the great point which attracts attention to and produces admiration for the Maine Senator is the exceeding exactness of his fine intellect.

How Mr. Lincoln Acted after the Resignation of Mr. Chase—He Thinks "the Lord Never Deserted" Him.

Says the correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*:—The President was very low-spirited on Thursday—the day on which he sent in the nomination of Dave Tod. He seems to have been deserted of his usual good sense when he sent in his name to the Senate. The feeling was manifest in Congress that for such a man to succeed Mr. Chase was ruinous to the finances. On Thursday night Governor Tod sent in his declination, and Mr. Lincoln went to bed upon it, and, he says, before morning he was satisfied that Mr. Fessenden was the man. Early on Friday he ordered the nomination to be made out, and Major Hay took it down to the Senate.

Five minutes after he had left Senator Fessenden entered the President's apartment, and was soon overcome by the "situation." Mr. Lincoln did not tell him what he had done, but discussed Mr. Chase's resignation for a short time, and then said, "Mr. Fessenden, I have made a new nomination to-morning, which I trust you will approve; I have sent your own name in!" Mr. Fessenden was greatly surprised and annoyed. He replied, "You can recall it; you can over-ride Hay with a messenger now if you will. Please send for him at once, for I cannot possibly take it. My health will not permit me to think of it for a moment." But the President was firm. "You must take it," he said, and later on the day he sent word and said:—"Tell Fessenden he's sick." Meantime expressions from all parts of the country came pouring in upon him, congratulating him upon his admirable selection. At last Mr. Lincoln was in one spirits, and he exclaimed to Mr. Ward, who was present:—"The Lord has never deserted me, and I did not believe he would this time!" I was Mr. Lincoln's intention to send in the name of ex-Governor Boutwell if Mr. Fessenden had positively declined.

—A theatrical manager in Pittsburg has got himself into trouble with a rancor, Madame Zaklanowski, who claimed that a balance was due on her salary. The money not having been paid, the dancer made a tremendous hubbub behind the scenes during a performance. In the height of her wrath, the indignant Madame seized a riding whip and thrashed the manager, who immediately afterwards came out and made an apologetic speech to the audience. Then the dancer came out and made a speech also, and by that time the spectators acted with laughter. The performance did not go on.

—The Governor of New Jersey has appointed Charles D. Deshler as State Military Agent, to look after the interests of the soldiers from New Jersey who are serving west of the Alleghany Mountains, especially those who may be sick in hospitals. Mr. Deshler will visit all the hospitals in the West. There are many New Jersey soldiers in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia.

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The effects of these remedies is like a new method for physicians and patients. They are used on the Old and New Plan, thus restoring health to many in our large cities.
From the Baltimore "Sun:"—
WHAT THE STRUGGLING MAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES—
"POOR HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, (
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20 1861. (
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used *The Samaritan Remedies* in my practice. Disease in its most customary forms; but I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them required to any allopathic principle of cure fully. And in my 18 months' experience I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. ROWERS,
"Assistant-Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by
S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMO DAVIS,
No. 513 RACE Street.
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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 4.30 (Express, Sundays excepted), 8.02 A. M., 12.00, 2.20 and 10.30 P. M.
Chester at 5.00, 10.15 A. M., 1.20, 2.30, 4.50, 6.00 and 11.05 P. M.
Wilmington at 4.30 (Mondays excepted), 5.05, 11.34 A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P. M.
New Castle at 5.05 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Dover at 5.50 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Milford at 6.30 A. M.
Salisbury at 10.05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave for Dover at 8.45, 9.40 A. M., (Express), 1.45, 5.55 and 10.25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1.45, 6.45, 9 A. M., 12.24, 1, 1.45, 4.00, 4.35, 7.20, and 9.10 P. M.
Chester at 2.10, 7.40, 9.30 A. M., 12.50, 2.40, 3.05, 5.15, 6.40, 7.45, 9.45 P. M.
Newcastle at 1.10 P. M.
Middletown at 2.05 P. M.
Dover at 8.30 A. M., and 4.55 P. M.
New Castle at 9.05 A. M. and 6.05 P. M.
Chester at 5, 9.40 A. M., 1.00, 2.30, 4.40, 5.00, 8.16, 9.40 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10.25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1.00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leaves Chester at 8.40 A. M., 3 and 11.55 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 9.00, 9.20 A. M., 3.05 and 11.40 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7.40 P. M.
RETURNING—Only at 4.30 A. M., 10.30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4.30 A. M., 10.30 and 11.00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1.40 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Only at 5.25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Rail-road Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation $2 50
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 50
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express 3 00
At 8 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 24 Class Ticket 2 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), to Bristol 2 25
20 Class do 1 50
For Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7 A. M.
For Farmington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 3 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., 6 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4½, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. trains run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steam Boat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Tide-water and Intermediate Landings, at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
Will leave as follows:—
At 8 A. M., (Sundays excepted), for Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Express $2 25
At 1:05 A. M., via Ken ington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Accommodation 2 00
At 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express 3 00
Sundays—Mail at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, &c., at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Doylestown, Fort Washington, Hatboro, Jenkintown, Willow Grove, Edge Hill, and Warminster, at 7:15 A. M. This train connects at Edge Hill with the Doylestown Railroad, and at Warminster with the Bucks County Railroad.
For Bristol, Tullytown, Morrisville, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Somerton, Smithfield, Attleboro', Hulmeville, Langhorne, Newtown, &c., at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 8 A. M., 2, 5:30 and 8 P. M. The 8 A. M. runs only to Bristol.
For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, the cars are run by Allen's Improved Hydraulic Buffers, which prevent all jarring and render the passage through Philadelphia as pleasant as possible. Passengers are thus enabled to take their seats in the cars before leaving the depot, and on arrival at each Transfer Station the passengers step from the cars directly into the depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking other baggage than their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company has not responsibility or baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3